The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, . . Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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[A]ddress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

NEWSPAPER PROSPERITY.

Under this heading the *Gazette* on Saturday [pu]blished what purported to be "the cash re[cei]pts for advertising of the leading news[pa]pers of Pittsburgh for the *two* months end[in]g March 1st, 1867, on which day the law re[pe]aling the tax law went into effect." In the [ab]ove the five dailies were printed as follows:

[Ga]zette,	$12,486 14
[Ch]ronicle,	12,125 00
[Di]spatch,	12,051 79
[Po]st,	7,865 15
[CO]MMERCIAL,	4,579 64

It is to be presumed that the reader of such an [ex]hibit as the above, so far as the COMMER[CI]AL is concerned, would not be long in coming [to] the conclusion that there was some mistake, [wh]ich an explanation would make apparent. [Su]ch is the fact, and we are more disposed to [th]ank than blame our contemporary—who must [ha]ve been convinced, however, that an error [ex]isted—for the publication, since in correcting [it] we contribute our just proportion to the pub[lic] treasury, and are enabled to do justice to [ou]rselves. The explanation is this: A short [ti]me prior to the date of making the return a [ne]w book of advertising was opened in our [off]ice, in which on the 1st of March there ap[pe]ared the receipts of only a part of a month. In [a m]oment of haste the bookkeeper took the foot[in]gs of this brief period, and it was not until the [ab]ove publication was made that he discovered [hi]s mistake. An amended return was immediate[ly] sent in, $13,168 being the correct amount for [th]e two months. It is proper to remark, that [si]multaneously with the above publication—as [we] understand—the returns were made by the [A]ssistant Assessor to Assessor Weaver—where [on]ly they are public property—and so well con[vi]nced was the latter officer that an error had [be]en committed, that he very properly and [ki]ndly drew attention to it; not, however, be[fo]re it had been discovered, as we have stated. The list, therefore, stands as follows:

[C]OMMERCIAL,	$13,168 00
[G]azette,	12,486 14
[Ch]ronicle,	12,125 00
[D]ispatch,	12,051 79
[P]ost,	7,865 15

Advertising having been placed on the [sam]e lists, we have had the curiosity to look [ba]ck to January 1, 1866, and foot up the re[tu]rns made by the above papers to March 1, [18]67, when the old law ceased; and we find [th]em to be as follows:

[C]OMMERCIAL,	$78,338
[D]ispatch,	75,616
[Ch]ronicle,	68,610
[G]azette,	65,997
[Po]st,	33,042

In setting matters right we feel only to con[gr]atulate our contemporaries on whatever de[gr]ee of "prosperity" the above returns—covering [a] period of fourteen months—indicates; and in [co]nclusion we repeat our language of some [m]onths since—"we don't like to bid good-bye [to] our friends, but must move on at all haz[ar]ds, let who may stay behind." As the [yo]ungest journal in the list, the COMMERCIAL [ha]s no reason for feeling dissatisfied where it [st]ands.

Politics and Methodism.

At the Cincinnati (Non-Episcopal Methodist) [C]onvention, the Rev. W. W. Lyle, a Wesleyan [m]inister, offered a paper, thanking God for enabling [ou]r brave soldiers to suppress the rebellion; depre[ca]ting such measures against the rebel leaders as [w]ould make treason anything less than a crime; [en]dorsing Congress, and expressing doubts of Presi[de]nt Johnson, and advocating "laws looking to the [eq]ual rights and duties of all men, without distinc[tio]n of class or color." This paper was a bomb[she]ll among the Methodist Protestant members of [th]e Convention. Such Methodist Protestant lea[de]rs as Drs. G. Springer, J. Kost, J. Scott, S. B. [W]ood, and Revs. E. Mathers and J. J. Smith de[no]unced it as "political," and attempted to set it [as]ide by several milk-and-water resolutions. Rev. [Mr.] Clark actively engaged in opposing this loyal [an]d anti-caste paper, * * * and attempted to de[fe]at it by a substitute that excluded all patriotism [an]d all human brotherhood. Fresh from this con[tr]oversy, when he had a chance to vote against caste, [i]t did not, and when he employed all artifice to de[fe]at an anti-caste paper, he and six of his ministeri[al] brethren publish such life-long anti-slavery men [as] Bishops —— and —— as tainted with caste. [Le]t the question rest there.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

No, not exactly there. A better resting-place [f]or this question is on the fact, *that every one of [th]e ministers mentioned by the Advocate, voted for [M]r. Lyle's paper!*

Certain changes of phraseology, abridgments, [&]c., were proposed, and Mr. Clark's paper [w]hich was appropriately referred with Mr [L]yle's and several others, to the committee on [t]he state of the country, *was made their report*, [a]lmost *verbatim*, but after some discussion was [lo]st. Then the paper of Mr. Lyle was offered [a]s a substitute for the report, and was carried, [th]e members of the committee and Mr. Clark, [th]emselves, voting for it *aye*. The words "*and [di]d not*" which we have italicised in the *[A]dvocate's* article, are not the proper words to "rest" this question upon. It rests squarely [an]d solidly on the word "*did*." The only nays [we]re by members of the Convention who now [b]elong to a congregation of which a Methodist [E]piscopal minister is the pastor.

MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

Inspection of Meats.

The Board of Health of Cincinnati have [a]dopted the following instructions for Meat In[sp]ectors, that city being provided with such [o]fficers. The City Councils of Pittsburgh and [A]llegheny should at once embody these instruc[ti]ons in an ordinance, and elect officers to in[fo]rce it:

[In]structions to Inspectors of Animals intended for Slaughter, Fresh Fish, Game and Poultry.

1. No animal of any kind, name or size, shall be [ki]lled for human food, if it be in any way diseased, or [w]hile it is in an overheated or feverish condition.

2. No blown, raised, stuffed, putrid, unhealthy or [u]nwholesome meat or the meat of any animal that [m]ay have died of disease or accident, or fish, birds or [fo]wls, shall be held, bought or sold, or offered for sale [fo]r human food, or held or kept in any market, public [o]r private, in this city.

3. No calf, pig, or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall [be] bought, held, or offered for sale for human food in [th]is city, which, when killed, was less than one [m]onth old.

4. No animal known to be then in a pregnant state [sh]all be killed for human food, nor shall the flesh of [a]ny animal killed when in such state be bought or [s]old, or offered for sale for human food, in any mar[k]et, public or private, in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

In the Louisiana Republican State Conven[ti]on at New Orleans on Saturday, a resolution [w]as tabled asking Congress to appropriate $50,-[0]00,000 for obtaining peaceable possession of [th]e island of Cuba, or take it by force of arms.

Dr. Hepburn has completed a dictionary of [th]e Japanese language. The words are in Jap[a]nese and Roman characters. This work, it is [s]aid, is far in advance of any ever before at[t]empted.

Nagasaki, Japan, was visited by earthquakes [o]n the 5th and 14th of May. The inhabitants [w]ere greatly alarmed.

The workingmen held a meeting in New York [S]aturday night. The majority seemed to con[s]ider the present an unfavorable time to enter [o]n a struggle with employers.

Sir William Napier, a brother of the ex-Brit[i]sh Minister, Lord Napier, was arrested in New [Y]ork on a charge of purchasing of one C. P. [M]endenhall, of Baltimore, goods amounting to [$]330, and giving in payment a worthless note [o]n an English bank. Napier has an extensive [e]state at Morristown, Tennessee, and came here [t]o send home to England a governess to his [c]hildren, who disliked the horrid customs and [m]anners of the country. The complaint al[le]ged that he was about to leave for Europe, [w]hich is untrue. He denies his guilt, and [a]greed to be examined on the 24th instant.

Among the passengers for Europe on Satur[d]ay, were A. T. Stewart, Bierstadt, the artist, [a]nd Maggie Mitchell.

Strickland & Hewitt's patent medicine manu[f]actory in Cincinnati, was damaged by fire Sat[ur]day.

Judge Barnes, now holding a special court at [T]arboro, N. C., adjourned his court because [n]egroes were summoned as jurors, he having [t]aken an oath to support the State laws, which [d]o not recognize negroes as fit to sit on juries.

Alexander Webb, a colored register of voters [fo]r Hale and Greene counties, Ala., was mur[d]ered on Friday night at Greensborough. No [f]urther particulars have been received by Gen. [S]wayne, at Montgomery.

Texas papers contain accounts of the de[v]astating storm of the 2d and 3d instants, by [w]hich many lives and much property were de[s]troyed.

Joe Coburn returned to New York, Saturday [e]vening, and reports that Barney Aaron is re[c]overing rapidly, and may be expected in the [th]e city to-day.

The National Bank currency issued for the [w]eek amounted to $75,670; fractional currency [i]ssued, $259,305; fractional currency redeem[e]d, $384,600. Receipts of internal revenue, $4,-[1]69,549. Gold in the Treasury, one hundred [a]nd three millions, including eighteen millions [d]eposited for gold certificates.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Attorney General's Opinion.

President will Restore Rebel Officials.

Earnest Call for July Session of Congress.

The President's Call for August a Ruse.

Petition for Rebel Gen. Longstreet's Pardon.

Colored Laborers Wanted for Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1867.

The Attorney General's Opinion.

The Attorney General to-day personally mailed copies of his opinion on the powers of military commanders in the Southern States, agreed on in Cabinet yesterday, to the leading journals of the country, East and West. He declined to allow any synopsis or the full opinion to be telegraphed in advance. The tenor of it is, however, well known, and it is freely held in administration circles to-day that the moment it is spread before the country, the President will issue orders revoking every order issued by Generals Sheridan and Pope, which displaced civil officials of the State and cities within their respective commands.

A July Session of Congress.

It is seemingly conceded in Republican quarters to-day that there will be a July session of Congress. The *Chronicle* has issued a double-leaded two column article, which has been sent to all of the Republican members, calling upon them in the most positive language not to fail to be present at the meeting in July. It declares that the recent telegram forwarded to certain journals that an extra session would be called in August by the Executive, was sent by the President's sanction, and that it is a mere ruse to prevent a July session. The Republican Congressional Committee are represented as recommending a July session.

The Surratt Trial.

A full jury was finally obtained in the Surratt trial to-day and it is agreed that it could not be a better one. Nearly every one was accepted on swearing to try the prisoner according to the law and the evidence. In order to prevent the term of the Court coming to an end for the want of a Judge, owing to Judge Fisher's illness, Chief Justice Cartter will be here on Monday to preside on the trial. The arguments on the opening of the Court and the evidence will therefore be heard on Monday.

Petition for Gen. Longstreet's Pardon

A paper is in circulation here, and is being numerously signed, asking the President to pardon General Longstreet.

Grant's Return.

General Grant returned this morning, and was busily occupied at the headquarters of the army during the entire day.

Colored Laborers Wanted.

An agent for the Pacific Railroad, California side, has arrived in Washington to obtain through the Freedmen's Bureau, the services of from one thousand to five thousand colored laborers on that road, offering them steady employment and high wages. There are thousands of colored men out of employment in this city.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1867.

Congratulating Themselves.

The Southern officials are congratulating themselves to-night on the promulgation of Attorney General Stanbery's opinion. They believe that soon after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday an order will be issued revoking the orders issued by Generals Sheridan and Pope displacing them from the offices they held under the States of Georgia and Louisiana.

A Bankrupt State.

Advices from New Orleans show that the new Governor finds the Treasury of Louisiana is bankrupt, and that there is not money enough on hand to pay the State officers.

Strike Among Bricklayers.

The bricklayers at work on the Treasury extension, struck yesterday for the eight hour system, but the Government refused to accede to their demands. The work in progress demands a large number of laborers, and it is feared that the strike will cause great delay.

President's Visit to Boston.

The programme of the President's trip to Boston is published. He leaves here on Friday morning, and remains in New York that night, leaving for Boston on Saturday. No stoppages will be made on the way. Sunday will be devoted to a rest in Boston for the ceremonies on Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1867.

THE SURRATT CASE.

In the Surratt case to-day, Judge Wylie on the bench, Judge Fisher being sick, the names of talesmen ordered yesterday were called. Thirty-eight offered no excuses; quite a number were excused, and several held for action by Judge Fisher. No new jurymen were selected. The court adjourned till to-morrow.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Mr. A. Masecl was, to-day, presented to the President, as Minister Resident of the Netherlands, during the absence of Mr. Delimburg.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

A letter from P. E. Conger, agent of the Yankton Indians, dated June 5th, says: There is a great deal of trouble here with Indians. Fort Randall, opposite my agency, was attacked yesterday, and one man shot and thirty-seven horses taken by hostile Indians. All the white men at my agency are on guard. We have no soldiers.

THE ARMY.

Surgeon P. G. Ten Broeck has been relieved from duty in the Department of California, and ordered to report to the Surgeon General. Assistant Surgeon J. F. Lauderdale is ordered to report to California.

INTERRUPTION OF MAILS.

The Postoffice Department to-day received the following:

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., STAGE DEP'T, }
NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, June 8, 1867. }

Hon. Geo. W. McLelland, Second Assistant Postmaster, Washington:

DEAR SIR:—I this day, by request of W., F. & Co., forward you one box of mutilated letters and mail bags. You will observe a portion of the former are saturated with the blood of one of our drivers and a passenger, who were murdered by the Indians while on the coach from Denver to this point. Passengers and mails are accumulating here to a large extent. To-morrow we start in company, three coaches with passengers and mails, accompanied by a guard of our own employees, who we expect will be compelled to fight their way through.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
HENRY MORROW, Agent.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

Recently purchased for the Emperor of Japan, is now being fitted out, workmen being engaged on her, and it is expected will leave about the middle of August.

OF JURIES.

According to law and the opinion of Judge Fisher, when a jury has been empanelled, and a cause commenced, the trial continues until finished, notwithstanding the intervention of a new term. Only three jurors have been sworn in the Surratt case, and the prospect is not promising that a jury will be procured to-morrow. If not, the proceedings thus far, it is thought by lawyers, will amount to nothing practically, as the June term of the criminal court will begin Monday, and the case will have to be commenced anew.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1867.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

By the explosion of fireworks at Purdy's, in Maiden Lane, last night, the porter, Edward Kenny, was probably fatally injured, and F. D. Smith, clerk, seriously injured.

ANOTHER COLE-HISCOCK AFFAIR.

A man named Caleb Frisbee fatally shot Jno. Bircham at Sing Sing, last Thursday. It was a Cole-Hiscock affair, with this difference: Bircham forced a girl whom Frisbee, a married man, was in improper intimacy with. Frisbee escaped and was at large at last accounts.

The Chicago Directory this year, about to be published, contains 89,103 names, being an increase of 12,889 over the number contained in the Directory of last year. The rule in cities to ascertain the population, is to allow three persons to every name enumerated in the Directory. According to this rule Chicago now has a population of 267,309.—*Chicago Journal.*

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Return of the King and Bismarck.

Irish Rioters Killed at Waterford.

New Fortifications Around Vienna.

Debate in English Parliament.

Battle in Candia---Turks Victorious.

Returned Home.

BERLIN, June 15.—King William and Count Von Bismarck arrived to-day from Paris.

On a Visit.

DARMSTADT, June 15.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, is here for a brief sojourn.

The Riot at Waterford

DUBLIN, June 15.—It appears that during the attempt to rescue the Fenians at Waterford, on Thursday, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters, and the former used the bayonet freely. A number of the rioters were bayoneted, and two deaths have taken place therefrom, the second being reported to-day.

The Luxemburg Treaty in Parliament.

LONDON, June 14.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Labouchere asked Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for information as to the exact nature of the Luxemburg treaty, lately concluded by delegates of the great powers, assembled in the Peace Conference in this city. In doing so, he denounced Lord Stanley's course as the representative of Great Britain in the Conference, as exhibiting no evidence of statesmanship, but as likely to involve the interests of the kingdom in the rash form of intervention in the Franco-German matter, or its more direct consequences. He (Mr. Labouchere) entertained the belief that in the event of a war between France and Germany, the guarantee given in the conference would involve England in the quarrel.

Mr. Ayrtoun also condemned Lord Stanley's course in the conference, and inquired if England was absolutely bound to interfere by arms if Luxemburg should be attacked. If this was so, what became of the power of parliament in granting or witholding regular supplies for war purposes to the crown?

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the House of Commons had power to stop supplies if it thought fit, and to decide whether the country should go to war or not. Lord Stanley set forth, in extenuation of his course in the London Conference, the defiant attitude just previously maintained by France and Germany toward each other, and the danger of an impending war of great magnitude, which then existed, recapitulating his statement made to the House the night the Luxemburg treaty was agreed to. Lord Stanley added, had he then hesitated, on the part of England, to give his adhesion to the collective guarantee, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Europe be involved in a war. All the other nations, as well as all parties in the country, would then have charged England as being the real author of the calamity. The Luxemburg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any power to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise between France and Germany, relative to the future of Luxemburg.

Debate on the Fenian Question.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Commons this evening, Major Anson moved to reject a petition presented some weeks since from certain parties in Ireland, Reform Leagues and others, praying for the exercise of Executive leniency toward the Fenian traitors condemned to death in Ireland, and also that the House cancel all mention of its character or reception from the Journal of Record. The Major denounced the tone of the petition as calculated to incite fresh acts of rebellion in Ireland, and denounced the paper itself as a slanderous insult to the British army. Lively discussion ensued. Anson's motion was rejected.

Battle in Candia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Official advices, just received from Crete, state that on the 3d of June Omar Pasha attacked the Christian insurgents' position in the district of Lusethe, situated in a rock-bound valley, and one of the strongest places for war purposes on the island. Several engagements ensued at the place where the insurgents were intrenched. The Turkish troops in the end dislodged the Christians, and thus secured possession of the valley. Reports say the Cretans lost 500 men killed and wounded, and the Turks had only ten men killed and sixty wounded.

The Czar at Berlin.

BERLIN, June 16.—His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia, reached Berlin to-day, on his return to St. Petersburg.

Visitors to Paris.

PARIS, June 16.—Ismail Pasha, King of Egypt, arrived and met with a most enthusiastic reception. It is understood that the Pasha of Persia, to whom an autograph letter of introduction from the Emperor had been sent to visit this capital during the International Exposition, will be unable to leave the Government.

Fenian Trials.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Several additional cases of high treason were tried before the Special Commission at Limerick, last week, and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, June 15.—Atlantic and Great Western Railroad consolidated bonds of 1890 closed at 25¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 15.—United States bonds, 78.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, June 15.—Petroleum unchanged at 39½ francs for standard white.

[By Mail Steamer.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer from Bremen, via Southampton on the 4th, has arrived.

Sir J. Pakington had decided that the battalion of infantry added to the Irish military establishment, in consequence of the Fenian disturbances, shall be withdrawn immediately.

Rumors are still current of French Ministerial changes, and a dissolution of the Legislature.

The Spanish Senate passed a bill fixing the annual contingent of the army at 40,000 men.

It is expected that the Spanish Government will shortly lay before the Cortes important financial bills; one referring to the unification of the Spanish debt in one three per cent. consolidated stock.

It seems that ten forts are to be erected within two miles of Vienna, to form the nucleus of other necessary outworks. Four of these forts are to be erected this year, and the cost of the entire scheme will be eleven millions of florins.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

A Jury Finally Obtained---The Trial to Commence To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Judge Wylie again presided in the Criminal Court. Judge Fisher is still ill.

Mr. Carrington submitted objections to further proceedings to-day, on the ground that this term ends on Monday next, and that the Judge who is obliged to hold the present term is sick and not present, and that another Judge, to wit: Judge Cartter, is assigned to the next term of this Criminal Court, and that, as the commencement of the empanelling a jury was by Judge Fisher, it is submitted by the District Attorney to be illegal to proceed before Judge Wylie to complete the empanelling of the jury in this case.

The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Carrington excepted to the ruling.

The examination of talesmen proceeded, and finally a full jury was presented as follows: William B. Tod, J. R. Barr, Robert Berry, C. C. Cheneider, James Y. Davis, Columbus Alexander, William McLean, B. F. Morse, Benjamin Gilding, and Wm. Burtte.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-night, to swear in the twelfth juror, the Judge agreeing to examine the law in the meantime to see if there were any legal objections to empanelling the jury.

The Court reassembled at 10 to-night. The jurors were called and the twelfth juror sworn, Judge Wylie having stated he was clearly of opinion the jury must be empanelled. After a long dispute between the lawyers on the question of discharging the jury till Monday, the indictment was read, and the prisoner plead not guilty. By request of prisoner's counsel, and consent of the Government, the jury was allowed to separate till Monday morning, with an admonition to avoid conversation with anybody on the subject of this case.

The Commissioners of Crawford county, it is said, purpose to lease the County Workhouse to some one who will institute a manufacturing business whereby the prisoners in the county jail can be employed.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Match Game of Base Ball---Parade of Fire Department---Soldiers' Monument Festival---Masonic Pic Nic---Philharmonic Society Festival.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 15, 1867.

The University Base Ball Club, of Delaware, and the Mansfield Club, played a match game on the grounds of the latter to-day. The weather was unpropitious, a misty rain prevailing at the beginning, increasing to a pouring shower, at the fourth innings of the University Club, during which the latter withdrew from the contest. At the close of the third innings, the Mansfield Club stood eleven, and the University five. On its fourth innings the Mansfield made ten, and the University on its fourth innings three, up to the time of its withdrawal, with no one out. A large crowd of both sexes witnessed the playing. This is the third match game the Mansfild Club has won easily within the last five weeks, and it has never yet met defeat.

The Municipal Fire Department had a grand parade to-day—a sort of Fourth of July in advance. About four hundred firemen were in the procession. After the parade the several engines were tried. The streets were crowded to witness the proceedings.

The Mansfield Post Grand Army of the Republic held a Strawberry Festival on June twentieth, for the purpose of raising money to erect a monument to the Richland county heroes who fell in the war.

The Masonic fraternity of this vicinity hold a picnic near Lexington, in this county, June twenty-fourth. A large number of Lodges are expected to participate.

The Mansfield Philharmonic Society gave a festival to its members and patrons last evening. After refreshments, music, toasts and speeches were the order till a late hour of night.

There were heavy warm rains all last night, which have continued at intervals all of to-day.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Wayne County Union Convention---Delegates to State Convention---The Suffrage Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 15, 1867.

Pursuant to the call of the Wayne County Central Committee, a Convention was held this afternoon to elect delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 19th inst. On motion Captain J. H. Kanke was chosen chairman and Captain A. T. McClure, Secretary.

On motion of Hon. M. Walker, the Convention at once proceeded to the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Henry Hannison, J. H. Morrison, Capt. W. G. Myers, Capt. Mahlin Rouch, Capt. Benj. F. Heckert, Hon. Martin Welker, Col. I. H. Carr. Alternates—Capt. A. S. McClure, Capt. J. H. Kanke, General Josiah Given, Surgeon Charles Hunt, Col. Ezra Dunham, A. Richardson, Esq., David F. Carr.

No instructions were given the delegation in regard to candidates. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Wayne county delegation to the Union State Covention be instructed to vote for the incorporation of the proposed amendment to the State Constitutions on the subject of suffrage in the platform to be adopted by said convention.

BUCYRUS, OHIO.

Democratic Senatorial Nomination---Soldiers' Monumental Festival.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, June 15th, 1867.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator for the district composed of the counties of Seneca, Wyandotte and Crawford, met in Bucyrus to-day. Curtis Berry, Jr., of Wyandotte, the present member, was renominated by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the State Convention, and strongly opposing the amendment to the Constitution.

The Bucyrus post of the Grand Army of the Republic gave a strawberry festival here last night, the proceeds to be appropriated to the erection of a soldiers' monument. Every thing passed off pleasantly. The receipts amounted to about two hundred dollars.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Remarkable Event in Steam Navigation.

A Revolution at Hand.

A brief telegram acquainted the public with the successful character of the experiment in Boston Bay a few days since to test petroleum for making steam. We have further particulars by mail, and we quote from the Boston *Traveller*, of Friday evening: Under the auspices of the United States Government there has to-day been made an experiment in the use of crude petroleum in steamboats as a substitute for coal, which has produced most noteworthy results and is destined to effect an immense revolution in river and ocean navigation. In ten years from this day, or less, we venture to predict, no coal burning vehicles of freight or passage, will be in use. Petroleum, now a drug all over the world, and lying idle in inexhaustible quantities, will assume a new value, and coal will be cheaper for other purposes.

The United States propellor Palos, Captain R. W. Waters, 350 tons (formerly a gunboat) left the Navy Yard at about 11 o'clock, having on board Messrs. George P. Reed, William Lincoln, George E. Lincoln, G. Granville Means, Mr. Haley, of the firm of Cotton & Haley, and other gentlemen in the petroleum business; Chief Engineer Stimers, Chief Engineer Kellogg, of the United States Navy, and Chief Engineer Henderson, of the Navy Yard, the two latter being under government orders to institute a series of five trips to test the new principle; Col. Henry R. Foote, of Tennessee, the inventor of the petroleum steam furnace, F. A. Allen, of New York, and S. B. Allen, of 20 Court street, Boston, interested with Colonel Foote in the enterprise and business managers; Mr. Blanchard, agent of the associated Press, and other gentlemen.

The Palos, in her furnace, has a series of pipes supplied with burners, of which latter there are probably a hundred. A pipe from petroleum tanks on deck supplies the furnace burners. The flame from these burners heats the boilers. The burners by their own heat turn the petroleum in the pipes into gas, there being an arrangement for infusing air and steam, and this gas supplies the burners. The flames produced in the furnace are intensely hot.

The Palos has never made an average of over eight miles an hour, and her utmost speed was never over nine for a short distance. On this occasion she carried 25 pounds of steam steady, made the distance from the Navy Yard circuitously to Boston Light, 11½ miles, in 45 minutes, an average of 14 miles an hour, with a smooth sea. The pilot stated that the total trip from the Navy Yard to and around the Brewsters and back, 25 sea miles, was made in 1 hour and 55 minutes. The engineer said that with coal he had never made 25 miles in less than 3½ hours. The United States engineers on board were astonished at the result, and it is deemed of such importance that it is to be telegraphed to Europe by cable to-day.

Acting Engineer Charles A. Blanchard, of the propellor Leyden, had charge of the trip, and as his own vessel is an excellent counterpart of this, and a coal burner, he is to make the same excursion next week to see the exact difference of operation between coal and petroleum.

The advantages of petroleum are these: It is clean, occupies but about one-quarter of the room of coal, the great manual labor of shovelling and shipping coal is dispensed with, it will cost but a third of what it costs to burn coal, it gives a greatly increased rate of speed. It is safer than coal, which so often takes fire from spontaneous combustion, may be instantly shut off from the furnace by turning a faucet, and steam can be raised in a third the time required with coal.

The petroleum used on this trip cost about $15 or $16; a similar trip with coal would have cost, the naval officer in charge of the boat stated, not less than $50 or $60: the vessel went nearly one half faster than ever she went before; two small tanks contained all the fuel, and not a quarter of it was used; there is no ashes made, no dust, no smoke below; the boiler room is clean and neat.

On board the English steamers, for instance, again, forty or fifty coal heavers are employed, the cabins are often filled with smoke and dust, and a large part of the vessel is occupied for the storage of coal. With a petroleum furnace this would be remedied, and the trip to Europe be made in one day or a day and a half less than now.

There are other points that might be discussed, but we have said enough to show the importance of the matter. Government has it in hand, and all persons interested in steam navigation, will watch the remaining experiments with interest.

The pilot of the boat informed us that the trip was just 25 miles, and made in one hour and fifty-two minutes; and on reaching the dock a faucet was turned, and lo, the fires were out.

The patent has been secured in five foreign countries, and if the United States adopts the system foreign governments must follow suit.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THAD. STEVENS.

He Favors a July Session of Congress---The Opinions of the Attorney General Require Further Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Thaddeus Stevens has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*:

LANCASTER, PA., June 13.

I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the first proximo. The opinions of the Attorney General seem to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. I need not point out errors in favor of rebels, as there are many of them easily seen. For instance, it is provided that to be entitled to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means continued residence, immediately before election; but the Attorney General holds that the party may take nine months when he was a boy and three months now. Andrew Johnson, by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote; so with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and those holding Confederate offices while in the rebellion. But I will not take time to criticise. A mistake more objectionable is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney General in acting at all on the question, and erecting his decisions as binding. Officially the Attorney General has no more right to interfere than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled. Since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt, without reference to their former conditions, by the legislative power alone, it is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty.

It is true the Attorney General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and, of course, rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provisions of that instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is the attempt to treat it as official that is objectionable. When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of commanding generals.

I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I fear, lest it should be thought I obtrude my opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety relative to reconstruction must be my excuse.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Hamill and Brown Fiasco---Why Brown Should Row a Race with Hamill---An Eastern Oarsman's Views.

An Eastern oarsman, in a communication to a sporting journal of New York city, referring to Walter Brown's equivocating card in response to Hamill's challenge, gives the subjoined reasons why the former should without waste of time accept the same:

BROWN'S SHAMEFUL COURSE—HAMILL'S REPUTATION.

No further allusion to the affair in question would have been deemed necessary had Brown shown any disposition to afford his late opponent and the public that satisfaction now desired of him. From the undeniable testimony of many witnesses of creditability—including the latter's friends previous to the race, also those who accompanied him around the course in his tender—the undisputed fact has been established that Hamill has been made the subject of a shameful outrage. Had he ever shown in his races a disposition to obtain unfair advantages over an opponent, his cause would not now have so many true defenders, or the sympathy which is now so wide-spread and freely expressed in his behalf would not exist; but a more upright, well-meaning fellow, or a more honorable opponent, was never met. Hamill has long and justly held the championship; he obtained and maintained it through hard and successful efforts—this last was not the only race for the championship which has taken place on his own waters, consequently an opportunity to try his principle for fair dealing has before been offered; and in other instances, as well as this last, the conduct of himself and friends has been unexceptional; indeed, if ever a people deserve to be admired for fair-dealing, true friendship and generous hospitality extended to all visitors from abroad, the Pittsburgh folks deserve every commendation.

PITTSBURGH'S HOSPITALITY.

There are many New Yorkers, as well as others, who can testify to courtesies received at their hands on sporting occasions, that make the recollection of their visit to that city something to be remembered through life. In return for all this, it is sad to think that such a representative of the oarsmen of this locality as Walter Brown should have ever found his way to that neighborhood and people. His conduct while there, first in accepting the large sum of three hundred dollars to row over the Pittsburgh course, and then cavilling about the same, accusing Hamill of unfairness after he (Hamill) had shown him every respect and a disposition to go over all the course with him at any time, notwithstanding the fact that he had ample time to learn it himself; his insinuations and bravado; his blackguardism and insulting language to Hamill and friends on several occasions: his making a show for betting effect, and on being called upon to put up producing only a beggarly sum; his offer to sell the race for a stated amount, and thus throw his Portland and other friends; his refusal to accept $200 for expenses —an ample amount—to have his choice of water upon the Monongahela, where Ward and Hamill rowed, or anywhere in the vicinity. These, and other instances of his rare and peculiar disposition, stamp Mr. Brown as a representative of the oarsmen of America not very likely to inspire the pride of his brother professionals, or to long exist in the hearts of his countrymen.

THE MONONGAHELA COURSE.

The course over which the men rowed was one-quarter of a mile short of the five miles called for in the articles—the stake was fixed at a point where it had before been used in regattas—the fact was explained to Brown sometime previous to the day of the race, a surveyor was offered and the full five miles suggested; but the man who wrote on East that he didn't care if the stake was placed down to Cincinnati, objected now, and would row no more than the four and three-quarter miles after all his boasting on his bottom and endurance. They let him have his choice, so he could make no complaints afterwards, and this instance, as well as others of a friendly spirit shown him, was taken advantage of to the detriment of Hamill.

HOW BROWN "BEAT" WARD!

As to Brown's passion for fame as a rower, those who interest themselves in and appreciate oarsmanship desire to see a better test of his ability than he has furnished as yet—those who have known him for years never believed he had the "last" in him for over two or three miles—let us see how much they are mistaken: In the regatta last season, at Worcester, Mass., Brown trained for it very hard, and certainly rowed a good two mile race, beating Ward, his only competitor, who went there totally out of fix. A match between them for three miles ensued from this, which was rowed a few weeks after at Portland. From the best authority Brown came in ahead this time, *according to arrangement*. Ward's greatest difficulty in the race appeared to lay in his efforts to save himself from rowing over the top of Brown. To compare things, certainly the former came in looking almost as fresh as at the start, while the would-be champion on being assisted from his boat had not enough wind left in him to blow up a sheep's bladder.

THE LATE RACE IN THIS CITY.

In his race with Hamill, after they had gone two miles, Brown's face and lips told plainly of distress, while the former was easy at his work. And this accounts for Brown's repeatedly laying his boat across Hamill's way, giving him the wash, and preventing him from taking the lead. So much so was this the case, that Hamill's fast stroke—five to one of his opponent's—was broken by the close contact of the oars. He was forced to lengthen out and keep time with Brown's blades, or a crash would have ensued. This was the only reason for the alteration of his stroke. And at last, finding that he would have to go ashore where he was being rapidly pushed, Hamill by the correct and judicious advice of his judge gave up a contest which he was not allowed to win. And how any man acting in the responsible capacity of referee could have decided a race, when reputation and so much money was at stake, in so unsatisfactory a manner is unaccountable, unless it was, as is has been alleged, done to please a faction who had taken the large odds offered on Hamill. Some defend the referee by asserting that he was actuated by kindness to the stranger. Were the latter really the case there would be at least some excuse for the referee's singular decision; but the stranger, to be the recipient of so much courtesy and favor, should first deserve it, which Brown did not. The race was an important one, and should have been decided on its merits alone. As it is the public will be able to judge for themselves as to Mr. Brown's right to lay claim to the championship from this race, while on the other hand Hamill has convinced many who did not before believe in his stroke, that he can keep it up and maintain a five mile struggle.

HAMILL STILL CHAMPION OARSMAN.

Perhaps no man living but himself can do it, for his rare combination of lasting powers, pluck and ability, belong only to himself, and his style of rowing would accomplish little for another. It is certain that no one but a first-class long-stroke oarsman, being also equal in the above qualifications, can defeat him fairly. He has lost no friends by this contest, while a lasting respect will attach itself to his name for his long career of manly and honorable conduct, while every gentleman and lover of aquatic sport should frown upon and despise the one who seeks to wear its highest honor by such conduct as has governed this race. It now remains to be seen if Brown intends to meet his late antagonist in a manly spirit, according to Hamill's fair proposition, or if he intends to linger out the matter, seeming content with his daub of varnish glory. All candid minds must admit that James Hamill is, as the case stands at present, champion oarsman of America.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Removals by Military Commanders.

Opinion of Attorney General Stanbery.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Attorney General Stanbery's opinion as to the power of military commanders starts out by a recital of the sections of the original act applying thereto. He says: We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of the ten States, the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act; the military government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue until a new State constitution is framed, and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both of these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be acted on together. The people in these States are made subject to both, and must obey both in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and exact scope of authority of each. Now, as to the civil authority recognized by the acts, as the provisional civil government it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State government, legislative, judicial and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than once by this act. It is not in any one of its departments or any of its functions repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections and the mode of framing the Constitution of the States. The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law or Constitution under which the civil government was established. That Constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the mean time to preserve order and punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions. We are, therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority. We see, first of all, that each of these States is made subject to the military authority of the United States, not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation as hereinafter prescribed. We must, then, examine what is thereinafter provided to find the extent and nature of the power granted. This, then, is what is granted to the military commander the power or duty to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and he may do this by the agency of the Criminal courts of the State, or if necessary, he may have resort to military trials. This compromises all the powers given to the military commanders.

There is a general clause making it the duty of the military commanders to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property; considered by itself and without reference to the context and to other provisions of the act, it is liable from its generality to be misunderstood. What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of rights of persons or of property are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once. It appears that some of the military commanders have misunderstood this grant of power as all comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places; to suspend the legislative power of the State; to take under control officers appointed by themselves; the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State; to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents; to change existing laws in matters affecting purely civil and private rights; suspend or enjoin the execution of judgment and decisions of the established State Courts; to interfere in the ordinary administration of Justice in State Courts by prescribing new qualifications for jurors, and change upon the ground of expediency the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action. Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction to solve their own doubts, and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties. There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to the military authority over civil rights and citizens in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in Dwarris on Statutes, page 652: "A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly."

The Attorney General proceeds to the construction of various portions of the act. The act does not give power to confer new rights, but only to protect those that exist and are established by the laws under which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and rule, and not a power to introduce military rule. It is given to meet the contingencies recited in the preamble, of want of adequate protection for life and property. This duty or power of protection is to be performed by the suppression of insurrection, disorder and violence, &c., and it is declared that all interference under State authority in the exercise of this military authority, shall be null and void. These special provisions touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that, the clear meaning of this act is that it is not to be interfered with by military authority, unless when necessity for such interference may happen to arise. The existing civil authority, in all its other departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is left untouched. The civil rights act and the freedmen's bureau act made ample provisions for protection of all merely civil rights where the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full and impartial protection.

I find no authority any where in this act for the removal by the military commander of the proper officers of the State, either elective or judicial, or appointments of persons to their places. Nothing short of an express grant of power could justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such power either expressed or even implied. On the contrary, the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold the offices. They, too, have rights which the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy.

I find it impossible, under the provisions of this act, to comprehend such an official as a Military Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these Military Commanders. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority. What is true as to the Governor is equally true as to all the other legislative, executive and judicial officers of the State, certainly the act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives. With all its sovereignty, the right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved.

This opinion is confined to the proper authority of the military commander when peace and order prevail. In case of actual insurrection or violence, one of these of late so formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government and the establishment of martial law in its place, whatever power is necessary to meet such an emergency the Military Commanders may properly exercise in the suppression of insurrection and riot. The Military Commander is wholly independent of the civil authority. So, too, in the trial of criminals and offenders, he may supercede the civil jurisdiction. If civil order is preserved and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular Criminal Courts, the military power, though present, must be passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order; when that object is done, and civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchful. This is the whole scope of the military power conferred. By this act the military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not a legislator. His duties are military duties; executive duties, not legislative duties. Congress reserved to itself the power to alter, amend or abolish such laws as it had not interfered with. Where, then, does a military commander find his authority to abolish, modify, control or supercede any one of these laws?

The Attorney General proceeds to specify some of the acts of military commanders, in which, in his opinion, they have exceeded their authority under the law. In one district, the judge of one of the criminal courts has been summarily dealt with. The act of Congress gives authority in cases of necessity, to the military commander to transfer the jurisdiction of a criminal court to a military tribunal. No appointee of the military commander in place of the judge superseded, can lawfully exercise authority, either as a civil magistrate or member of a military tribunal.

The commanding General of the District of North Carolina and South Carolina construes the act of Congress as placing him upon the same footing as regards power and authority as Congress itself. He assumes that the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, contract or supersede is vested in him as fully as reserved to Congress. He assumes, directly or indirectly, the authority of the State Legislature, executive and judicial, and in effect declares, I am the State.

In the Attorney General's opinion, there are Executive duties to be performed, which cannot safely be avoided or delayed. These commanders, notwithstanding their assumptions, are not in any sense clothed with paramount authority. They treat as subordinates executive officers responsible for the proper execution of their duties, and the final responsibility and duty remains with him to see that they execute their duties faithfully and according to law. In support of this opinion he cites the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by the Chief Justice in dismissing the motion of the State of Mississippi for leave to file a bill against the President.

He then proceeds to reply to certain questions propounded from one of the military districts touching the power of military commanders to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders. Whilst the act does not in terms displace the criminal courts of the State, it does give power to the military commander when, in his judgment, the necessity arises, to take the administration of the criminal law into his own hands, and to try and punish offenders by means of military commission. He expresses grave doubts as to the constitutionality of this provision of the law in time of peace, and cites in support of his position the opinion of the minority of the Supreme Court delivered by Chief Justice Chase. He says: Nothing short of a necessity can give any color of authority to a military commander to call into exercise such a power. It is a power, the exercise of which may involve him and every one concerned in the gravest responsibility. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the Executive for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and proper.

The Attorney General is clearly of the opinion that military commissions can take cognizance of no offense that has not happened after the law took effect, and that they have no jurisdiction to try and punish for acts not made crimes or offenses by Federal or State law. There is no legislative power given under this Military bill to establish a new criminal code as to crimes or offenses against the laws of the United States. The military authority can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular administration of justice by the appropriate courts.

The Attorney General supplements this opinion with a synopsis from his former opinion, giving the classes disfranchised under the military bill.

MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN TO BE BANISHED.

The Siege of the City of Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The *Herald's* New Orleans telegram says: A letter from Queretaro, published in Matamoras on the 3d inst., says: The Government will banish Maximilian and the principal chiefs, reserving the infliction of extreme penalties on those whose crimes demand it.

The latest news from the capital was that Marquez attempted to come out, but was driven back by Diaz.

FROM QUEBEC.

Accident to a Steamer--Three Men Killed ---Billiard Match.

QUEBEC, June 15.—The steamer Secret, when three miles from Dahausie, Thursday, burst her air pump and condenser, causing serious damage to her engine. Her passengers and cargo are all safe.

The grist mill of M. D. Morin, at St. Pie, was destroyed by fire, and three men lost their lives.

A match for the billiard championship of Canada, resulted in victory for Dion. Score at close being, Dion, 1,500; Crown 866. The playing was very bad on both sides.

Fire in Belleville, C. W.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., June 15.—E. Harrison's book store and bindery, Geo. Ritchie's dry goods store, Boyer's photograph gallery, and A. R. Dougold's law office, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000. A son of Harrison's was neary suffocated, and is still in a critical condition.

Barney Aaron Not Much Hurt.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Aaron was yesterday tending bar at the Eastern Hotel on the Market space, and is not much hurt.

Collyer is improving, and there is no serious result. Collyer was able to leave here for Fortress Monroe last evening to see his mother.

From Ottawa, C. W.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The Executive Counsel met to-day. It is understood that the Government will before the expiration of their term of office apportion the sum set apart for opening up a road to the Red river settlement.

STATE ITEMS.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the temperance men of Johnstown, over one hundred tavern licenses were granted in Johnstown and vicinity at the present session of court. One hundred taverns in a village of four or five thousand inhabitants and in its neighborhood, does not speak well for the morals of the locality.

John Brimm, who pushed Leopold Geiser against a revolving wheel in the Cambria Iron Works, last week, causing his death by decapitation, has been arrested and committed to jail in Ebensburg, charged with bringing about his death. Brimm and Geiser had a difficulty, when the former with both hands pushed Geiser violently towards the fly-wheel, and in an instant his body appeared on the opposite side of the wheel with his head almost severed from it.

Subscriptions to the fund for Muhlenberg College, in Allentown, have already reached $23,000, but $7,000, being now wanting to complete the $30,000 required.

In Philadelphia, Saturday, in the case of George Winnemore, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Magilton, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner sentenced to be hung. Winnemore protested his innocence, and said he would have laid down his life to protect Mrs. Magilton. He denied that the razor found in her house belonged to him.

In Philadelphia, Friday evening, Thomas Gallagher, aged seven years, was killed by a brick thrown at him by a man named Howard Alcott. It appears that the boy was sent by his mother on an errand, in company with another boy named Pratt. They stopped at a hydrant to get a drink, in front of some new buildings going up on Carpenter street, below Nineteenth. While there, it is alleged, Alcott, who is a boss carpenter, called to them to leave, failing to do which immediately, he threw the brick at them, striking Gallagher in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries. He was carried into a house near by where he died shortly after. Alcott has been arrested to await the Coroner's inquest.

The "old Reed mill," in Meadville, was destroyed by fire Thursday evening, which originated in the engine room. The loss, divided among the following gentlemen, all of whom were uninsured, will probably reach $20,000, and may exceed that sum: Messrs. Ellis, Howe and Hannah, owners of the property, $10,000; Hannah & Porter, lessees of the plaining and lath mill, $5,000; O. Hastings, lessee of the grist mill, $5,000.

Philadelphia, which has always heretofore appropriately celebrated the anniversary of Independence Day, will this year fail to do so. The Committee of Councils appointed to consider the proper observance of the approaching Fourth of July reported "that although the day is one that is held sacred by every true lover of liberty, and every annual return of it should be commemorated in a suitable manner, yet, owing to the severe and expensive contest the country has recently passed through for the maintenance and perpetuation of that liberty, causing an expenditure to the city of upwards of $10,000,000 which sum still remains a heavy debt for the tax payers to pay, and also in view of the fact that it would require an expenditure of about $8,000 to make anything like a creditable display, compels the committee to report that it is inexpedient to make an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1867."

The Erie *Dispatch* chronicles the following freaks of lightning: Friday, about half-past twelve o'clock, a lightning rod was affixed to the house of Joseph Henderson, on Myrtle street, just north of the Ridge road, and about one hour after the job was finished, the house was struck by lightning. The lightning melted off the point of the rod, and at its base there was a sod partially turned up as though a portion of the electric current had passed there, but it was only a portion. The shingles were torn off between the lightning rod and the chimney, a distance of about two feet, and about half the plastering in the upper room was knocked down. On the lower floor, the space of two feet wide was cut through the parlor ceiling, and a breadth of carpet was cut across as clearly as though done with scissors. Passing out through a window, the lightning tore out the end of a porch building, scattering the fragments far and wide; one sliver about the size of a lead pencil, being forced through a door 1½ inches in thickness. A portion of the current also went down the cellar, breaking a large flat-stone into bits. Luckily no one was injured.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.

Suggestions for the Pittsburgh Councils.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To enterprise apart from that of the corporate authorities we are indebted for the introduction of one of the greatest improvements of the age relative to street paving, viz: the "Nicholson pavement." I have read in several of the morning papers that a deputation of our "City Fathers" was about starting on a tour of observation to Cincinnati, Chicago and elsewhere, for the purpose of inspecting this invention. As this jaunt may be deferred indefinitely, I would respectfully suggest that the aforesaid "Fathers" take a journey much shorter and just as likely to produce conviction, for instance to the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, where they can be enlightened to any extent required, except on one point, its durability. As to this particular, the testimony of many disinterested persons could be obtained to show that it will last long enough to make it in the end the best and cheapest pavement of any that has been discovered. In some cities it has already been in use eight or ten years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. It must be the *best* from the fact that it is constructed on right principles—the chief of which is that *it takes advantage of the grain of the wood, the blocks at the same time being so fortified as to be kept securely in their place.* The difference between working against the grain and with the grain, is as great in wood as in many other things. The reason why plank roads were a failure was because the timber was presented in such a shape to the wheels and horses as to cut the grain of the wood off, and the plank in a short time being completely broomed and shivered to pieces the road was worthless. Anybody who has ever noticed a butcher's block that presents the grain of the wood endwise to the cleavers, will have observed with what tenacity the action even of sharp knives is resisted. To be sure the wood so used is generally oak, but the nature of all timber is the same. It seems to me it might be a good plan to pave between the Passenger Railway tracks with *white oak* bricks or blocks, as the horses' hoofs continually being in the same place, it would wear much faster than the rest of the street where the resistance is more diversified.

There is no city in the United States that needs the *best* pavement that can be made more than Pittsburgh, on account of the immense quantity of heavy freight continually on the move, and I think that instead of losing four or five years in pondering over what is best to be done in the premises, that means should be at *once* taken to provide smooth and lasting thoroughfares that shall benefit each and all, beast as well as man, for this is a matter which concerns that faithful servant of man—the horse—as much as his master. Lumber is now about as cheap as it will be for years to come, and this present season ought to be improved to the utmost by laying miles of the Nicholson Pavement and our streets thus made smooth, neat and durable. It is certainly a suicidal policy to pave any *new street* with cobble stones. If it be objected that "it costs too much," and "we haven't the money," &c., how would it do to take the advice of one of your city cotemporaries and direct the $400,000 to be used on the new City Hall to the purpose of "mending our ways?" I never object to fine public edifices, and I think we are able to afford them and good streets too, but if anything lags behind let it not be our thoroughfares, in which *every* inhabitant of our goodly city is interested.

X.

GRANT'S LAST SPEECH.—At Wheeling, on Thursday evening, on the arrival of Gen. Grant, he was introduced to the citizens assembled to see him by Gov. Boreman in a neat little speech, and all were in expectation of hearing a reply from the General. Just as the Governor had concluded his remarks rain commenced falling very lightly, when Grant said: "*Gentlemen*—I hope you won't stay in the rain long." After which prolonged effort he retired, leaving the crowd amused and disappointed.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and family, with Commodore Nutt and Mrs. Nutt, have hired themselves to Barnum for a tour through the country. It is said the little family get $10,000 for five weeks. Their engagement in England was to terminate on the 15th of June, when they were to sail for this country. They will probably arrive about the 1st of July.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BUYER—A buyer for a furnished sleeping room, in a new building, pleasantly situated near Suspension Bridge. Would also answer as an office. Terms and rent very low. Address, stating where an interview may be had, F. E., Commercial Office.

WANTED—BOARDER—A gentleman desiring all the comforts of a home can be accommodated in a family of three persons, within eight minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Terms $10 00 per week. Address, with references, "Home," Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—$5,000—To borrow $5,000 for one year or longer, on first class collaterals. Address, stating rates expected, Investment, Commercial Office.

WANTED—AGENTS—For Kellogg's U. S. Mercantile Register. Sells well; has no competition. W. D. BAKER, General Agent, 116 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—ENGINE—A horizontal slide valve Engine, of about from 10 to 12 inch cylinder, and from 24 to 30 inch stroke, together with a double-flued boiler, having power to generate more steam than such engine requires. Both must be sound, substantial and perfect in all their parts. Address, for three days, D. EDGAR, No. 4 St. Clair street.

WANTED—JOB PRINTING—At SEIBERT & CO.'S, Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood, (over Brady's Bank).

WANTED—SALESMAN—An experienced Retail Dry Goods Salesman. Address Box 89, or J. & R. WOODBURN, Franklin, Pa.

WANTED—BRICKMAKER—A skillful Brickmaker to make and burn kiln of 60,000 to 100,000 brick. Address W. A. SNEATHEN, 136 Water street.

WANTED—BOARDING—A young unmarried man would like to find a cosy little room and board in a private family—where there are young ladies preferred. References exchanged. Address Performer, Postoffice.

WANTED—SALESMAN—An active and reliable Salesman, residing in Pittsburgh, to sell Mackerel, &c., for a Philadelphia Commission House. Address Box 3,299, Philadelphia P. O., stating references.

WANTED—EVERY ONE—To attend McILWAINE'S Great Auction Sale of those Beautiful Lots in Sharpsburg, on Monday afternoon (17th inst). Free Excursion Trains for the sale will leave both the Allegheny Valley and Western Penna. R. R. Depots at 1 o'clock on that day. Free for all.

WANTED—TO RENT—A Store-Room in either city. Address, stating location and terms, Box V, this office.

WANTED — A PURCHASER — A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 73 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and female, for the Atwood Knitting Machine. Knits upwards of 30 articles of apparel. Widens, narrows and knits any size desired. A pair of socks knit in fifteen minutes. Sample machine, with instructions, sent free. E. W. Atwood, Box 3,133 Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100 —Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female, for Woman's Work in the Civil War. The most beautiful, interesting and attractive book published. One agent just reports fifty-six orders in one week, and made over $80 commission. The work is new and takes. Send for circulars, giving a full description of the work and terms to agents. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., 501 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. eod

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—Now ready—quick sales and large profits—the only work on our Navy, "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," by Hon. J. T. Headley. Call on or address A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues) .... $2 00.
In Clubs of Twenty .... 1 50.
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOUND.

FOUND—A HORSE—Near East Liberty, on Tuesday last, a Black Horse, white stripe on face; right hind leg white; galded on breast. The owner will call at Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, pay charges and take him away.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Sharpsburg House and Lot, situated at East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa., that well known Brick House, containing 26 Rooms; fine Stable, Spring, &c., all on modern improvement. For particulars, inquire of HENRY LANDWEHR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—The House and Lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Bidwell street, (Manchester Passenger Railway) 67 feet 8½ inches wide, and running through the same width 296 feet 10 inches, to Allegheny Avenue. Terms easy. ISAAC CRAIG, Bidwell street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—A Retail Grocery, two miles from the city. Rare chance for any parties with about $2,000, to get immediately into a thriving business. The present owner is compelled to sell. Address B, Box 637, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—To manufacturers: We offer for sale the best and most desirable Site for Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace or for any large manufacturing purposes in the county. This property is located on a 40 foot street and the Allegheny river and within 100 feet of the A. V. R. The lot is 240 by 548. Persons desiring such a lot would do well to examine before buying elsewhere. Terms made to suit purchasers. Enquire of DEVLIN & SILL, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Butler street, Lawrenceville. tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—The desirable property of John W. Butler, Esq., on Squirrel Hill, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. It is located within ten minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, Connellsville Railroad, and is of easy access by either Railroad or Turnpike. This property embraces the mansion house and grounds lately occupied by Mr. Butler, and two other small but convenient residences. For terms inquire of GEORGE H. ANDERSON, No. 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—LOT—In Sharpsburg, on Maine street, running to the Allegheny river. The lot contains about one acre of land. It is a first rate location for Saw Mill or Foundry. It is near Railroad Depot. For further particulars inquire of A. STEWART, Sharpsburg, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale the Farm on which I reside, situate in Rostraver Township, Westmoreland county, containing 215 Acres, one hundred and fifty acres cleared, the balance in timber. The land is of superior quality, suitable for farming or grazing, is well watered and underlaid with coal, which is open on the Youghiogheny river. There is a large apple orchard of choice grafted trees, a variety of choice early cherry trees, pear trees, &c., &c. DAVID PORTER, Rostraver Postoffice.

FOR SALE—FURNACE PROPERTY—The proprietors are disposed to sell that valuable property known as the McNickle Furnace Property, situated in Armstrong county, about two miles above Kittanning, on the opposite side of the Allegheny river, containing eight hundred and ten acres by actual survey, and having inexhaustible beds of Coal, of superior quality, Iron Ore and Limestone in superabundance, with two veins of superior Fire Clay. This property lies directly on the bank of the Allegheny river and possesses the finest inducements for one or more Iron Furnaces, Fire Brick Yard, Rolling Mill or Rail Mill. Will sell the above at a reasonable figure and on fair terms, or will become interested with other parties in the development of its riches. We invite capitalists to look at the property and call upon or write us. McKNIGHT, PORTER & CO., No. 111 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d"

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—The beautiful Country Seat of Mrs. Margaret G. Semple, in Collins township, containing about 17 Acres, situated upon the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, a short distance beyond Lawrenceville, with a first-class Mansion, abundant and perennial supply of delicious water, thoroughly improved, surrounded by elegant country seats, with landscape unsurpassed in the State for beauty, this spot offers extraordinary inducements to those who wish a charming country home. The offer to sell the place as a whole, will only remain open for two weeks from date; after that it will be subdivided into lots. Any persons contemplating a suburban residence, are requested to look at the plan of this place, when subdivided, before going elsewhere. Inquire of Dr. E. S. HANNA, Lawrenceville, or D. W. & A. S. BELL, No. 114 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 14th, 1867.

☞ **WE, THE UNDERSIGNED,** Wholesale Druggists, agree to close our stores at five o'clock from this date to the first day of September: B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.; R. E. Sellers & Co.; B. L. Fahnestock & Co.; Sellers & Van Gorder; George A. Kelly; J. Henderson & Bros.; W. MacKeown & Bro.

NOTICE.

UNDINE BOAT CLUB MEMBERS are requested to attend the meeting to be held THIS EVENING, at the office of Geo. M. Blackstock, Esq.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address GEO. W. MULLIN, Cresson Springs, Penna.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.,

NOW OFFERS AT VERY LOW PRICES

DRESS GOODS,

GRENADINES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
FOULARD SILKS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE CIRCULARS,

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
eod

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE

HAWTHORNE LITERARY SOCIETY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS'

Monumental Fund Association,

At Lafayette Hall, Tuesday Evening.

PROGRAMME:

Operatic Selections, Messrs. Bonsell, Shryock, Bussmann and Kirk.
Opening Address (by the President)... W. A. Leggat.
Declamation—"Union,"............S. Forrester.
Essay—"What next?"..............Miss M. Caskey.
Guitar Solo, "Midnight March," Prof. W. G. Bonsell.
Declamation—"A Monument to the Brave,"............Lee S. Smith.
Oration—"Love of Liberty,"....W. K. Gallagher.
Piano Solo, "Valse Brilliante," Prof. J. W. Shryock.
The Comedietta entitled

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Lord Plato, R. S. Robb. Sir Wm. Evergreen, G. W. Charles. Capt. Augustus Blenheim, Lee S. Smith. Cousin Joe, T. Williams. Lady Plato, Miss N. Gallagher. Margery, Miss A. Schreiber.
Piano Solo, "Cujus Animam," Stabat Mater, Miss J. M. Matchett.
Reading—"Death of Little Nell,".... Miss A. Phipps.
Essay—"Willing to Learn,"........Miss E. Davis.
Oration—"The Mind's Eddystone," W B Horner
Musical Selection, "Gipsey Waltz," (Bussmann.) Messrs. Bonsell, Shryock, Bussmann and Kirk.
The entertainment to conclude with the Comedy entitled

A QUIET FAMILY.

Mr. Benjamin Bibbs, W. A. Leggat. Mr. Barnaby Bibbs, G. W. Charles. Mr. Peter Parker, C. H. Robbock. Grumpy, T. Williams. Mrs. Benjamin Bibbs, Miss G. Sayer. Mrs. Barnaby Bibbs, Miss A. Schreiber. Miss Selina Sammers, Miss S. Caskey. Snarley, Miss M. Caskey.

Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Piano used on this occasion is of Schomaker & Co.'s celebrated make, and has been kindly furnished by Barr, Knake & Buettler, No. 12 St. Clair street.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntington, thence by Broad Top road.

Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.

Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry, 31 gallons,) $3; half barrel (oak-seamed) $3; [illegible]
JOHN ANDERSON.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

MAXIMILIAN and his principal followers are to be "banished" from Mexico. Considering that it was this or death, the sentence will not, it is presumed, be seriously objected to. The truth as to the authenticity of what purports to be the address of MAXIMILIAN, is not cleared up. It is probable, however, the document is bogus.

THE experiments in Boston harbor with petroleum as fuel for steamers, given in our columns this morning, possess a deep interest at this time—not only for their bearing on the propulsion of steamships and the general use of petroleum, but for their relation to the future of the petroleum interest. We shall keep our readers advised on this important topic.

DAVIS is congratulated by a Conada paper that he will, on the Canada soil, be free from the "prying curiosity of the Yankees." The Yankees, generally, have very little disposition to pry into DAVIS's affairs, counsels or purposes. If he shall evade the inquiries, the eyes and the hands of the officers of justice, when the time arrives for looking after him, he will, *no doubt* reckon it a greater and more substantial advantage.

WHAT good does it do? is a question that naturally arises in relation to the eight hour law. It has been enacted in several States, at the unfortunate solicitation of the agitators, of what are called labor movements, yet it produces no effect—none, at any rate, that have been expected by the masses of those who clamored for them. Eight hours' work with eight hours' pay was, in many cases of isolated or independent labor, within the reach of men before. And eight hours' labor with ten hours' pay is no nearer now than it was before the law was passed. What good, then, does it effect for any one?

THE entertainment given by the Tycoon of Japan, at Osaca, to the representatives of foreign countries, is an event of no ordinary interest. It was in the interest of Civilization, Commerce, Progress. The crust has been fairly broken and a new era inaugurated. The United States, which stand first in the regards of our Oriental friends, have the deepest interest in the relations which in such a remarkable manner have been established with them; and the fact that the Tycoon, on the occasion referred to, drank "the health of the President of the United States," proves that the feeling of reciprocity already exists. The future in that direction is full of interest to the world—more especially to ourselves.

THE arrangement entered into by the Union men of Virginia, with the view to organizing the Republican party on a firm basis, is on the anti-confiscation ground, in opposition to the impracticables of the HUNNICUTT school. To this end the services of Senator WILSON have been of great value, and the influence of the movement is likely to extend over the entire South. The tendency is towards the formation of a powerful party in every State in rebellion, in full accord with the Republican party of the country, embracing such Southern men as LONGSTREET and others who like him acknowledge that Republican doctrines are essential to the permanent restoration of the country to stability and prosperity.

WHEN the Military Reconstruction Bill became a law President JOHNSON declared that it gave to the Military Commanders in the several Departments "absolute power," and gave them supreme control over affairs so far as the exercise of power became necessary to secure the intentions of the law. Now he is about to nullify the law through the force of an opinion, framed by his Attorney General, on the ground that the law confers no such power as the Commanders have been exerting—although they have not gone half so far as he declared they could go, and not violate the law. The truth is, the Executive has deliberately set out to thwart the law and prevent reconstruction.

IT is none of our business the way the doctors have of disposing of questions arising among themselves; but it seems to us that the female physician question which came before the State Society at the meeting in this city last week, deserved a more candid consideration and a square vote on its merits. It was evident from the discussion and the vote, that lay it on the table, ever so promptly, it will not lie there, but will come up again—stronger than ever perhaps. The public feel just enough interested in the question to expect a disposition of it on its merits; and it was not difficult to discover that the feeling in favor of recognizing female physicians is not confined to the outside community, but has an existence in the State Society itself. It is evidently a question to be met—and the regret is it was not met.

INSTEAD of disapproving of what Gen. SHERIDAN has done in New Orleans, the people of the country only wish there was just such a man in every city of the South and in every department of the Government. If the President has doubts in what estimation SHERIDAN is held, he will have them all removed the moment he lays his hand on him. The old Jacksonian fire is in him, and the people applaud his energy. He acts—goes straight to the point—and leaves those to argue who think there is something to argue about. Not all the opinions of all the Attorney Generals that ever existed can make the people wish Gen. SHERIDAN had not removed Gov. WELLS. Though it be made as clear as any technical point can be, that he had not the right to remove him, the universal judgment will sustain him every day in the year in similar actions.

SUNDRY mysterious reports reach us about contemplated movements and combinations on the part of the managers of the great Railway routes to the West through Pennsylvania and New York and their connections. First we have deadly warfare reported, then a stupendous scheme of consolidation; what next will be reported we can hardly imagine. That something is in the wind, is not improbable. One of the notable things in this connection is the fact that the Pennsylvania Central is advertising extensively "The Great Central Route to Chicago," it being set forth that said route is no more nor less than "the Pennsylvania Central, the Pan Handle Short Line, and Columbus and Indianapolis Railways." Similar advertisements and bills are scattered broadcast with St. Louis substituted for Chicago. From this it would seem that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road is counteracted by the Pennsylvania Central. The Pan Handle is understood to be as good as a part of the Central, owned by certain managers of the latter road, wherein, we presume, lies the explanation.

THE NEW PURCHASE.

It is not within our power or right to say how often Mr. SEWARD, in the progress of the negotiation for the purchase of the Russian Possessions, said to the parties on the other side, "it is naught, it is naught," nor even to say that he used that depreciating expression at all; but it is certain that there has been a good deal of boasting since the buyer completed the contract and went his way. We do not mean by this, to place Mr. SEWARD or the United States in the place of the tricky buyer who used the above expression to depreciate the goods of he dealer, and afterwards boasted of his bargain.

Our new possessions, as yet without a name—call them LINCOLN—bid fair to prove an Eldorado, at least in the newspapers. We have not heard any one eulogise the soil very highly, but the climate, the products of the forest and the sea, the mineral resources are highly spoken of, not colder than Maine or Minnesota, where we know they raise good men and subsistence for them, the country is many times larger than all New England. Coal is reported and gold is suspected to lie hidden in the bowels of the earth, only awaiting the hand of Yankee labor to develop them. The forests are rich with fur-bearing animals and the sea with oil-bearing fish.

In addition to all the essoteric qualities of the country, the access to it is easy and safe. As handy as a gravel road, from the gate through a park, to the front door and back to the gate again, there is a current from the California and Mexican coast to the sea of Japan and thence to the neighborhood of our new purchase, and thence down the coast past Washington and Oregon to California again. It is warm and regular in its flow, like the gulf stream, and like it mollifies the severe temperature of the high latitudes to the east of it. To this is attributed the comparatively mild climate of the Aleutian islands and Sitka. This seems to be a natural circuit for the the destined trade of the Pacific. And as if this were not sufficient, an island has been discovered, since the purchase, that will greatly facilitate the transit by steam between our Pacific ports and the populous nations of Eastern Asia, particularly China and Japan.

We do not vouch for the correctness of all these statements, or for the availability of all of them which are undoubtedly true. But the probability is, that after making liberal allowances for exaggeration, Yankee shrewdness will make a pretty good thing of this purchase.

THE *Herald* takes out-and-out ground for a July session of Congress and the prompt impeachment of the President in case the programme which he and his Cabinet are concocting, designed to nullify the Reconstruction laws. Should this programme be persisted in, it is not to be disguised that the impeachment proposition will acquire great strength. Congress, after great deliberation, passed certain laws for the sole purpose of gathering to freedom, progress and right, the fruits of the war. A large part of the people of the South accept these laws, and under them the work of reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily. Another part are stiff-necked, and when dealt with by those officers charged with the administration of the laws, complain to the President, who straightway sets about inventing a way to circumvent the law, and even proposes to accomplish that object to remove the officers, and appoint others who will take an opinion for the law itself and work under that.

Now as there is nothing better established than that the people intend to go through to the end with the business growing out of the war, as they did with the war itself, so it is to be regarded as among the things settled, that they will not hesitate even to remove the President should he place himself between them and the full accomplishment of their fixed will. They will not permit themselves in the end to be defeated by any such contrivance as that which, in furtherance of the President's purpose, his subservient Attorney General is framing.

IN taking their position unqualifiedly against equal suffrage, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are not likely to be followed by their brethren in New York. The State Convention there will insert negro suffrage in the Constitution, and the Democrats as a body are little likely to place themselves in opposition to it.

THE *per capita* tax, on emigrants at the port of New York, is two dollars and a half—a tax that serves no purpose but to extort an immense sum of money from emigrants for the benefit of a swarm of rapacious and unscrupulous officials, and the treasury on which another set live by stealing according to law. Of the 36,000 who landed last month 22,000 took their immediate departure from the city.

SOMETHING like a Know Nothing spasm has been felt in the New York Constitutional Convention. A circular has been addressed to the members as from a secret society, setting forth the preference which the Roman Catholics enjoy in the public bounty, the evils under the naturalization laws, and the necessity for engrafting into the Constitution proper guards and preventives against evils from this source which experience has shown to exist.

OUR Government does not intend to let the French obtain the guns in the ships recently sold to them. The Onondaga is at the Philadelphia Yard to be prepared for delivery to the French, and for the removal of her battery. The fifteen-inch guns of the Dunderberg will also be removed, and she will be delivered without them. It is barely possible that the Emperor could drive a bargain with the Fort Pitt Works for others.

THE Boston city fathers have extended the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson on the occasion of his intended visit there, which rather conflicts with the conclusion reached by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, that he is "unworthy of confidence or respect of the American people." It is of "no consequence" however. The people will have their own opinion, independent of invitation or resolution.

SURRATT's trial will progress without further interruption, a jury having been obtained. It is likely to last several days.

The South.

A Georgia correspondent writes as follows: I had no idea until I saw and heard for myself to what extent the confiscation humbug has taken hold of the negro mind, especially in the towns, and how confidently they look to being presented with a neat farm and stock "when Congress meets." The delusion has penetrated the rural districts, and I have been frequently asked by negroes to tell them "the straight of the story." When I have explained to them that confiscation means taking the land and other property away from the white people who now employ them, and who formerly owned them, and the dividing it out and selling it to the colored people, I have seen very few of the plantation negroes who wished for the operation. They would like to get land and own a house; but if they can only get it by "stripping old master of the little he has left," they prefer to remain as they are. At least this is the way they talk, and I am credulous enough to believe them.

The same writer says: The Convention is gaining ground by slow but sure degrees. The *Intelligencer* of Atlanta, which, although formerly devoted to ex-Governor Brown, opposed him and the military bill, has latterly come out for the Convention. I hear that the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta, has done likewise.

A knot of South Carolina planters talking about General Sickles's late orders, one asked why not appeal to the President. Another said "he did sound the President about it at Raleigh, but all the answer Johnson gave was that his hands were tied. He could do nothing to check these military gentlemen without making more trouble for himself and for us all. I tell you, they have got him perfectly cowed. See how tender footed he was in his speech at Raleigh. That Chicago trip has wilted him. What these threats of confiscation are to us, the impeachment committee is to him. He looks strong, but his spine is injured."

Preparations were made for conducting the Southern campaign with energy, and among the other documents to be distributed are 20,000 copies of the political manual prepared by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House. A few white speakers will be sent through the South, but intelligent colored men are most wanted for the service.

American Prizes at the Exposition.

Notwithstanding the poor show the American department made at the Exposition, a very respectable percentage of the prizes will be carried off by our exhibitors. That the magnificent locomotive from the Grant Works in Paterson, New Jersey, was recommended for the gold medal in the class of railway apparatus, has already been stated. Another, even more signal triumph, has been achieved by the two leading manufacturers of American pianos. The pianos of both Chickering & Co., of Boston, and Steinway & Sons, of New York, have been recommended for the first prizes in the class of musical instruments. The American sewing machines and patent fire arms have also accomplished an easy victory. That the United States will get the first prizes in these two classes is certain, but it is as yet unknown which of the sewing machines and firearms are to receive the gold medal. A number of the American machines will likewise receive silver medals, if the recommendations of the class juries be adopted by the higher authorities. Among them, I hear, are the steam engines of the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence, R. I.; the machines of W. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia; the circular loom of J. E. Palmer, of Middleton, Conn.; Gregg's brick making machine, and the composing machine of J. E. Sweet, of Syracuse, N. Y.

In agricultural implements, American competition stands a good chance of receiving prizes.

The relative success of the American exhibitors in the competition for prizes is the more creditable, inasmuch as they owe it entirely to the merits of their productions.

It is more than intimated that others resorted to bribes to obtain a favorable decision, but no American did this.

New Wheat Coming to Market.

Samples of new wheat, grown in middle Tennessee, have been received in Pittsburgh at the Commission House of Isaiah Dickey & Co. In less than two weeks this firm, and others, expect to receive large consignments of the new crop. In Louisville, on Thursday last, a sample of a crop of one thousand bushels, grown in Davidson county, Tennessee, was exhibited on 'Change. This lot will be fully matured and ready for grinding by the 23d inst. The Louisville *Courier* reports that no blight, mildew, fly or rust has thus far made its appearance, either in Kentucky, Indiana or Tennessee, and that the farmers are unanimous in the opinion that the crop will be of good quality and larger than usual.

Samples of new wheat have also been put on 'Change in Cincinnati, and large receipts are expected within the next two weeks. The samples are reported as very fine—and that the yield will be unusually large per acre.

The first new wheat in New York city was offered on the 13th inst., brought by the steamer Champion, from Charleston, S. C. The lot comprised thirty bushels, grown near Augusta, Georgia, and was sold to a Bridgeport, Connecticut, miller at $4 per bushel. The quality is reported as exceedingly good; the berry, though small, being plump and of fine color, and may be regarded as a sample of the entire Georgia crop. The price paid for the above receipt was the highest price ever realized for wheat in the New York market, and was paid on much the same principle as the fancy prices paid for the first shad, simply to give eclat to the purchaser. Large receipts from the same quarter are expected the present week.

A MAN in Louisville, whose wife died of cholera, prosecuted the city for damages, alleging that the disease originated from the unclean and unhealthy condition in which the city was left by the authorities. As the best consolation available under the circumstances, the bereaved husband therefore claimed that the derelict City Fathers should pay him, the heart stricken husband, the sum of $25,000. It speaks volumes in praise of the departed, that the surviving partner rated her so highly. It is not to be supposed that the public good was entirely excluded as a motive for the suit. It is calculated to make public functionaries vigilant and untiring in their sanitary measures, to hold them responsible for the entrance of disease and death within the bounds of their corporate authority. Should the $25,000 be awarded, it would become the authorities to issue their proclamation, prohibiting epidemic and contagious diseases to enter their city, and to support it by the most stringent sanitary regulations. After all, however, the case in hand leaves us in doubt whether it illustrates the more strongly conjugal love or the love of the dollar.

A NEW place of confinement for culprits is mentioned in a New York paper. Speaking of the woman who cheated, in a very mean way, a number of sewing girls, it says: "She was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the court of special sessions." But, as a matter of fact, the woman was imprisoned on Blackwell's Island, and only convicted and sentenced in the court of special sessions. So much for the power of style in the wrong collocation of a clause. And this reminds us of a case, in another New York paper, lately, where the wrong location of a comma reverses the meaning of the sentence. Here it is: "The *Herald*, says the *Tribune*, has corporation advertising worth $60,000 a year." As this patronage is attributed to Mr. Greeley's late operation in behalf of Davis, it is easy to see that in the above statement the boot is placed on the wrong foot. The *Herald* makes the speech and the *Tribune* gets the $60,000.

THE *Herald's* Washington dispatch alleges that the ram Stonewall has been about the same as presented to the Japanese, who came to make a fuss about the way they were cheated in the vessels made for them in this country. Six hundred thousand in gold was forwarded through Minister Pruyn for which the Japs say they have received what is not worth over two hundred thousand dollars. The money went to Secretary Seward's friends, Mr. Weed, Captain Comstock and others. The Stonewall, it is said, has been thrown in, the Government taking the chance of getting the money from the American agents. The swindle is no new story, and is pretty well established. While reprobating the meanness and rascality of our own people engaged in the transaction, one cannot help admiring the qualities shown by the Japanese in claiming their rights.

THE steamship Colorado, of the San Francisco and China line, has made her second trip. She brings one item of news which, though a little early, was expected. It is that the East India Telegraph Company, of New York, have ordered from England the cable for laying a telegraph from Hong Kong to Shanghai. It is a purely American enterprise. Secretaries Seward and Wells having instructed American officers in that part of the world to co-operate. A cable from San Francisco to China and Japan is a necessary consequence in the course of time.

A MAN named John Sheppard was lately convicted of murder. Philosophers have traced great results, both good and bad, in the history of men, from the names they have. We should not wonder if this man was called Jack Sheppard among his wild companions. And it is highly probable that his namesake had been to him something of a model, and that the famous story had constituted a sort of text book of crime to him, as it has to many others who have been ambitious to emulate the deeds of crime and daring therein detailed.

THE Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* reviews the Gubernatorial situation in Ohio, and comes to the conclusion that Gen. R. B. Hayes is the coming man. The Cleveland *Leader* comes out strongly for Gov. Cox, but the Columbus correspondent is quite certain no combinations are likely to prevent the nomination of Gen. Hayes. In the event he is taken up he thinks Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga, will be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

The "Insects" Speak Out.

The Toledo Post of the Grand Army of the Republic met on the 10th instant, to consider the release of Jeff. Davis and the participation of Mr. Greeley therein. Among other resolutions the following were adopted:

Resolved, That Horace Greeley, by his action in uniting with rebels and copperheads, in setting at liberty Jefferson Davis, the greatest criminal of the age, has forfeited all claims to leadership and rendered himself unworthy the confidence of the loyal people of the country; and that he and those who with him defend his conduct deserve and should receive the stern rebuke of all soldiers and patriots.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in the history of this republic no one has ever been punished for treason, and as in the case of Jefferson Davis, an indictment has been presented, demanding action by the courts; therefore, we declare that now is a suitable time for a proper judicial tribunal to establish for the benefit of future ages an exact definition of the great crime of treason, and pronounce sentence on the guilty.

These resolutions speak the average loyal sentiment of the land, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley has seen fit to stigmatize those who entertain it with the coarse epithet of "insect."

The Presidency in Virginia.

A number of leading citizens of Virginia have addressed a letter to John Minor Botts, Gov. Pierpont and Judge Rives on political matters in Virginia, mainly in response to the recent circular put forth with the view of organizing all the opponents of the Democratic party under one banner. In the course of the letter, the signers say:

"In such a movement all can unite without any other bond of agreement, and without owing fealty to the one party or the other. The questions which once divided us have, in the progress of events, become obsolete, and until restored to the Union we have no concern with parties or politicians. *For ourselves, we indulge the hope that the great soldier who commands the enthusiastic attachment of his own section and the undivided respect of ours may be the instrument, under God, of overthrowing the despotism of party, of uniting all our people and of restoring those fraternal relations* which ought to exist among citizens of a common country; and we believe that the movement we have suggested would tend to a consummation so much to be desired by all good men and patriots."

AN intelligent Boston merchant who has recently returned from England, states that capitalists were very cautious in lending money, because there was a general feeling among business men that many small firms and some companies must fail soon, and that then there will be considerable disturbance in monetary affairs. It is this distrust, which has not only made money accumulate in the Bank of England, but has given Consols the upward tendency of the past month. He says that our securities would advance also, were it not for the influence of the New York gold and stock gamblers, who have agents in London, Paris and Frankfort, to create distrust in them.

An old lady living in a log house in Fairfield, Lawrence county, Michigan, having been long a subscriber to the New York *Tribune*, had papered the walls with the old copies. Latterly she became disgusted with Mr. Greeley's conduct in the Jeff. Davis case, and determined to rid her premises of the souvenirs of her former confidence. So she set fire to the papers on the walls, and the consequence was that a neighbor, Mr. R. T. Miller, was badly burned in saving her life, and in a few minutes there was nothing left of her house but the bare, blackened walls.

The railroad over Mt. Cenis, it is said, will be open to travel, its entire length, by the middle of September, and then the journey between Paris and Turin can be accomplished in twenty-two hours—some 450 miles. This will relieve a thousand or more horses, which are now employed daily to carry passengers and goods over the mountains.

The Cleveland *Herald* avers that the reason why copper mining is unprofitable, is the too intimate acquaintance of the managers with the Boston and New York stock markets.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

Will positively cure and prevent deafness, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, blindness, all diseases of the eye, consumption, rheumatism, diseases of children in every form, heart disease, dropsy, swellings, erysipelas, skin diseases, diseased gums, jaundice, diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, lumbago, syphilitic affections, sea sickness, neuralgia, bronchial disease, dyspepia, gravel, insanity, piles, asthma, salt rheum, inflammation of lungs, colds and coughs, loss of appetite, fever and ague, all female complaints, all male complaints, worms, round worms, tape worms, thread or seat worms, loss of the voice, convulsions, constipation, goitre, palpitation of the heart, epilepsy, kidney diseases, liver complaint, scrofula, cancers, nervousness, uneasiness in sleep, low spirits, croup, diphtheria, womb complaint, tumors. Also, every disease flesh is heir to.

For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner Market and Diamond sts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MTW

PURE WHITE LEAD.

White Lead, all grades;
Flaxseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine;
Copal and Japan Varnishes;
Mixed Paints, all colors;
Dry Paints, all colors;
Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes.

We have just received our spring stock of the above articles, which we will sell at prices that should induce all to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Headquarters for Patent Medicines, wholesale and retail; also, depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR
BOSTON CRACKERS,
MILK BUISCUIT,
AND
CREAM CRACKERS.
Only 20 lbs. in a Barrel.
91
LIBERTY STREET.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS,
Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

TWENTY KEGS
SIX TWIST SMOKING TOBACCO.
On consignment and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John Grey, Wm. Grey, Thomas Grey and John D. Grey, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm of JOHN GREY & CO., was dissolved on the 30th day of May, 1867, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said JOHN D. GREY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
JOHN GREY,
WILLIAM GREY,
THOMAS GREY,
JOHN D. GREY.

THE BUSINESS OF JOHN GREY & CO. will hereafter be conducted by JOHN D. GREY. We cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons.
JOHN GREY,
WILLIAM GREY,
June 12, 1867. THOMAS GREY.

Wholesale and Retail Depot
FOR
Field and Parlor Croquet
AND MARTELLE.
C. YEAGER & CO.,
110 MARKET STREET.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
W. W. AULD, Brownsville, Pa.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, to wit:
Twenty-seven Barrels of Refined Oil,
Seized at the Refinery of Frisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. MARSHAL.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

CEMENT,
C E M E N T.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,
Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towelings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap15-eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBERRIES.
Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 700, FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels, Restaurants and Dealers furnished on the most reasonable terms. Shipments made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our Exhibition will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or
NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,
Will receive prompt attention. J. KNOX.

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.
City Headquarters.
We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S
FIRE WORKS.
These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.
We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston
I X L FIRE WORKS,
To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.
500 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers.
25 boxes Extra Large Cannon Crackers.
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes.
50,000 No. 1 Variegated Torpedoes.
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes, 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Guns.
REYMER & BROS.,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

SUPERIOR
PATENT PAINT OIL.
Equal to Linseed Oil and at much less price.
Does not Color Paint, dries quickly, is hard and permanent.
Frost and rain will not affect it, and it spreads beautifully.
Painters and Dealers will do well to give us a call, as we keep it always on hand.
For sale by Gallon or Barrel, at our
Superior Lubric Oil Warehouse,
5 and 7 HANCOCK ST., Pittsburgh.

JOHNSON & PAINE.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.
The undersigned, assignee of the Patent Right of the Nicolson Pavement for Pittsburgh and the adjacent cities,
Is prepared to Contract for the Laying of this Pavement in this vicinity.
He may be addressed at the Office of HENRY J. MOORE, Esq., Recording Regulator of Pittsburgh, or at No. 71 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. A specimen of the Pavement recently laid by him for the P. F. W. & C. Ry. Co., and for Messrs. F. Sellers & Co., may be seen at Penn and Wayne sts., at and near their intersection.
SAMUEL S. GREELEY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.
RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
B. D. MARKER, Supt.

McHENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.
The Mystic Iron Works,
OF MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN., OFFER FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
Their entire stock of MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK, containing every thing appertaining to a large MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, BOILER and FLANGE SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP and FOUNDRY, consisting of Lathes, Planers, Upright and Horizontal Drills, (of Corliss's pattern,) Reamers, Taps, Drills, Arbors, Forcing Machines, Wood Lathes and Planers, Piping Tools, Circular and Jig Saws, Boiler Rolls, Punches, Shears, Hanging Drills, Tube Expanders, Cast Iron Forges, Sledge Hammers, Trip Hammers, Blower and Pipe, McKenzie's largest Cupola and Blower, one smaller size do., Flasks, Trucks, and large quantities of Iron and Steel Tools necessary for all branches of Machine, Boiler and Foundry Business, three large Cranes, new, 25 feet Posts, 20 to 40 feet Arms, capable of lifting 10 to 20 tons; 1 pair Shears for hoisting 60 feet, with Falls, Blocks, Hoisting Machine (Harlan & Hollingworth's pattern), all nearly new and capable of lifting 75 tons; also, 12 sets Marine Engine Patterns, and Drawings of the latest and most improved designs, from 16x16 Cylinder to 48x48, single, double, upright, inclined and horizontal. Also, Hoisting and Portable Engine Patterns and Drawings. Also, Stock of Iron and Steel, Files, Boiler and Scrap Iron, Brass Fittings, Pipe Fittings, 2 new Portable Engines, 1 new Propeller Wheel 12 feet in diameter; 1 Flue Boiler, 4x24, &c., &c.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS.
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Salt-pans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS, &c.
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
MTHS NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, June 3, 1867.
THE BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th inst., at the Banking House of Robinson Brothers, No. 87 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.
There will be a special business meeting of the Alumni Association of the Western University in the
UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17TH, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.
GEORGE J. WHITNEY, President.
JOHN R. WIGHTMAN, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.
OFFICE—NO. 253 PENN STREET.
RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street. tf

REMOVAL.
C. WEST & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,
Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,
Foot of Fourth.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, I. C. VANHOOK,
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.
The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

AUCTION SALES—110 SMITHFIELD STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. DAY and EVENING sales on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, of Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw and Queensware, Shirts, Dry Goods, Hats, Notions, &c. Special inducements to Jobbers and Dealers. Private sales on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Particular attention given to Furniture Sales. Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., held on margin and sold on commission.
MWF J. W. BREEN & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK SALES.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS, BRIDGE AND RAILROAD STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND OIL STOCKS. TUESDAY EVENING, June 18th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
50 shares Exchange National Bank;
31 shares Citizens' National Bank;
24 shares Allegheny National Bank;
30 shares Peoples' National Bank;
29 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
10 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge;
40 shares Birmingham Gas Co;
13 shares Western Insurance Co;
50 shares M. & M. Insurance Co.;
50 shares Merchants' Union Express Co.;
100 shares Fort Pitt Coal Co.;
100 shares Youghiogheny Shaft Co;
50 shares Allegheny Valley Railroad;
300 shares Pittsburgh and Steubenville RR.;
1,500 shares Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Oil Co;
200 shares Eldorado Oil Co;
200 shares Phillips Oil Co;
250 shares Ohio Valley Oil Co;
$4,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Bonds, Turtle Creek Division.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank, I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE, either on the premises or at the above Rooms.
Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office, 102 FOURTH STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of THOS. W. PARRY & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of April, 1867. The business of the firm will be settled by THOS. W. PARRY, who continues the business at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all claims and pay all debts due by the firm. All persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward at once and settle their accounts, and those having claims against the same, present them for settlement.
THOMAS W. PARRY,
THOMAS ARNOLD.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Thos. W. Parry & Co., I tender my thanks to our former patrons, and cheerfully solicit a continuance of the same to my late partner, who continues the business of Slate Manufacturer and dealer in Slate, at the old stand, on Canal street.
THOMAS ARNOLD.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,
No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. J. Adair, C. M. Miller and Guy S. Frazey, under the firm name of Adair, Miller & Frazey, is this day dissolved by the retirement of J. J. ADAIR. The business will be continued under the firm of MILLER & FRAZEY, who will settle all debts due to and by the late firm.
C. M. MILLER,
GUY L. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

CLOTHING.

FINE
CLOTHING,
IN
LARGE VARIETY,
FOR
Men, Youths,
Boys and Children.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,
eod PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of
STRAW GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the trade.
AFFELDER & CO.,
54 MARKET STREET.
Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons who may have claims against, or be indebted to, the estate of JAMES A. KNOX, deceased (late of Sewickley Borough), are requested to call at the store of Knox & Orr, Liberty street, Pittsburgh; or the First National Bank of Allegheny, for settlement.
WM. H. KNOX,
T. H. NEVIN,
Executors.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.
W. M. GORMLY,
tf 271 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Shirtings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Tickings,
Stripes, Tweeds,
Cassimeres,
Prints and
Dress Goods,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
54 Wood Street.

WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867,
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
New Goods.
GOOD DARK PRINTS,
AT 10 CENTS.
Merrimack Prints,
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
Plain Black and Gros Grain Silks,
Lawns,
Percales,
Table Diapers,
Tickings,
WHITE COUNTERPANES,
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,
Flowers, &c., &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street.
All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.
Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.
We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.
A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.
We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.
We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

SODA ASH,
CAUSTIC SODA,
Bi Carb Soda,
BLEACHING POWDER,
And other English Chemicals of the most approved Brands, received direct from Manufacturers in England,
ON CONSIGNMENT.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
BY
CHAS. F. PITT & SONS,
116 Lombard St.,
BALTIMORE.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 120 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

DRY GOODS.

W. C. DUNCAN.......................DAN'L HUGUS.
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL.)
Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.
All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.
WE ARE OPENING A VERY
CHOICE STOCK
OF
SUMMER GOODS.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

JULES JARED'S
"EMAIL DE PARIS,"
THE NEW
BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN
Testimonials from Celebrated Ladies:
The secret of beautifying the Skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Rene, they honestly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freckled skin both the color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations, whether appearing as freckles, tan, morphew, moth or black-worm specks, and is especially successful in smoothing out the marks left by small-pox.
The agents of "Email de Paris" most confidently submit to the public the earnest endorsements of such distinguished ladies as
Signora Ristori, M'lle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Emma Waller, Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerrittes, Miss Agnes Perry,
And many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.
The beautiful Lucille Western says:
I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lilly white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and beauty of the skin.
The Magnificent Vestvali says:
I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin cool and smooth.
Miss Maggie Mitchell says:
I have tried the skin beautifier "L'Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness to the complexion.
"Jared Email de Paris" is used as a delicate beautifier of the skin for Theater, Saloon or Ball Room, by the most refined and scrupulous ladies; producing all the beautifying effects of rouge and lilly white, without their vulgar glare or injury to the skin.
Sold by all first-class Druggists, Perfumers and Ladies' Hair Dressers.
L. ISABEAU, 822 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & Co., and F. C. WELLS & Co., New York, and EUGENE JOUIN, 111 South Tenth street, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Agents.
Orders by mail should be addressed to
JARED & RENE,
GENERAL AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
eod NEW YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue to carry on the
DRUG BUSINESS,
In all its various branches, under the old style and firm name of
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
NOS. 76 & 78 WOOD STREET,
And will also continue to manufacture
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PUTTY, VINEGAR AND PAINTS,
Ground in oil of all colors, in cans, kegs and barrels, at the "IRON CITY WHITE LEAD WORKS," situated on Liberty street, between Harrison and Carson streets, Fifth ward. Office, Nos. 76 and 78 Wood street.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
B. S. FAHNESTOCK,
W. B. FAHNESTOCK,
B. F. VANDEVORT.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1867. M

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:
A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.
MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
MWF E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND
CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
We have just opened for the SPRING TRADE, a splendid assortment of
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Carriage Hardware
AND
Carriage Trimmings,
Which has been bought for cash at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. The attention of our customers and the trade in general is directed to our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
THOS. HARE & BRO.,
Successors to McWhinney & Hare,
135 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' and BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Cor. Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. H. WOLF, GEO. J. DUFF, THOS. H. LANE,
M. WHITMORE, CHAS. T. NEAL.
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
Hardware
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Sign of Anvil, Three Doors above St. Charles Hotel.
No. 50 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have in stock a complete assortment, adapted to the wants of
MERCHANTS,
MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

P. H. LAUFMAN.......................WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware.
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. LOGAN, GEORGE PARK, J. K. JOHNSTON,
EDWARD GREGG, GEO. B. LOGAN.
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware,
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HEAVY HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
LEATHER BELTING
52 WOOD STREET,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAYS & GETTY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE
NO. 71 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED,
Iron Manufacturers,
Foundry Men,
Livery Stable Keepers,
Steamboatmen,
TO CALL AT
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO'S
345 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR WAYNE,
AND SEE THE CELEBRATED
Patent Steel Broom.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:
Twenty Barrels of Refined Oil, in Tanks; Ten Barrels of Refined Oil in Agitator; Twenty-eight Barrels of Refined Oil; Twelve Barrels of Naptha; Seven Barrels of Naptha in Tanks; Two Hundred Barrels of Crude Oil in Tanks; Two Caldron Kettles; One Cooking Stove; One Hundred and Five Oil Barrels; Eight Barrels of Tar; Twenty Cords Wood; together with the Stills, Tanks, Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Implements and property appertaining to said Refinery. Seized and taken as the property of Frisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. MARSHAL.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of
Printing and Wrapping Papers.
CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.
CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

WILLIAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
LUMBER, FRAME TIMBER, &c.
Particular attention paid to cutting
BOX BOARDS FOR WINDOW GLASS.
ALSO,
DECKING, LATH, PALING AND BED SLATS.
A full stock of the above on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. All orders promptly attended to.
Address,
MTH ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.

WM. WETTACH.......................A. K. MEASON.
WETTACH & MEASON,
Manufacturers of every description of
OAK LEATHER BELTING,
And dealers in BELT AND LACE LEATHER.
No. 204 SMITHFIELD ST., two doors from Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

MARBLE WORKS, NEW YORK.—MARBLE MANTELS, SLABS, FLOOR TILINGS, MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, IRON CEMETERY RAILINGS, &c., &c. Considering quality of work, with our prices, no house offers better inducements to buyers. Prices and information. WATHAM & COMPANY, 333 West 18th street, New York.

he Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

x DAYS. Essays on the Life and Doctrine of sus Christ, with controversial notes on "Ecce omo." Roberts Brothers, Boston. J. W. Pittck, Pittsburgh.

here is a grandeur in the style of this work ch calls up the idea of the notes of a fine hem chanted in a deep frost on a quiet ning of June. It has the penetrating power n earnest conviction, and the harmony of clusions drawn from broad and liberal rech. It gives such a view of the Savior as t have burst upon the mind of Thomas n he cried out, "My Lord and my God!" s the author:

hrist came with the cry of repentance; a cry ch by its very nature divided society and loped strong feelings on both sides. The "Repent" was a call to change the very ngs of life. It implied—indeed it expressed heavy charge against society. It simply nt—you are wrong—wrong in heart, wrong p—and you must change if you would enter Kingdom which is at hand. Such a call of ssity set men thinking as they had never ght before. It put them on the defensive. d not give them an opportunity of saying y or not guilty, but assumed the guilt and anded penitence. Instantly the "righteous" hemselves against it. They massed thems as an army, and obstinately contested the lutionary idea. * * * * *

n any of the so-called righteous did his s, and were disposed to inquire the terms llowship with him, Christ was invariably re in stating the conditions. He did not y means give them a cordial welcome. ny ordinary reformer they would have been idered invaluable acquisitions; having ation, money, influence, and all those adages which usually give a new idea a bold commanding aspect. By Jesus Christ they regarded in no such light. He knew they but so many flattering varieties of a man's and by so much as *self* was uppermost was n unfit for the kingdom.

* * * * *

rist never talked *at* men, but always *to*

* * * * *

t what is vice? Is it not the practical side *lief?* The man believes in vice as a prin, or a policy, or an enjoyment, and therehe pursues it.

roughout the book is a grand argument in of the divinity of Christ, issued at the quarters of the opposite faith.

I. CASTLEMAIN'S GAGE, LADY MARABOUT'S AVETS, AND OTHER STORIES. By "Ouida." hor's Edition. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philahia. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

ose who love to read of "fair women and men," with a lofty sense of personal y and chivalric honor, of courts and s and troublous times, of old castles and , ancestral forests and marble columns thed in vines, of draperies and pictures, lling carriages, and servants in livery, will this an entertaining work. It is disfigured rench names and phrases, but is quite free what we have learned to call French li in point of morals. The style gives one se of reserved power, vigorous and graceful, , and often sarcastic, and aiming at nothabove the actual accomplishment. There o lectures; whatever the moral, it is all in tory.

LAST DAYS OF A KING. An Historical Roce, by Maurice Hartman; translated from the man, by M. E. Niles. J. B. Lippincott & Co., adelphia. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

e scenes of this work are laid in France, after the battle of Waterloo. The princiersonage is Murat, and it recounts his adures while escaping from Louis Eighteenth, o the close of his career. It is full of that me virtue and revolting treachery which each other's paths so often in troublous , and of that wierd interest which surs the persons in whose fortunes the destiof nations are bound up. The style is vig, concise and lucid. The type is large clear, and the binding good. It is a highly ctive volume, and one well calculated to st a reader in French history, and awaken e of the heroic alike in the king upon his e and the mind behind the mill.

TWELVE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WAR. istory of the Eastern and Western Campaigns, elation to the actions that decided their issue. William Swinton, author of "Campaigns of the omac." Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. Davis, ke & Co., Pittsburgh, 1867.

e author writes as one who stands on a tain peak, and through a clear atmosphere down on the scenes which he describes. es each situation, its connections and surings. He takes no note of that which is portant to his purpose, no matter how near nd it may be, but, from East, South, North West, out of the mists, at the horizon, , trooping, trooping the trains of circum, of causes, to converge and work out entral figure, the effect. Every feature is hed with the bold dash of a master hand. e is the landscape, the points made sacred istoric by the baptism of patriot blood, the moving thousands coming, coming, steady tread, to the fierce struggle, to , or wounds, or defeat or victory. The uns advance, and charge, and stagger and l, they reel, and fall, and struggle ith set teeth, crying, "one more shot!" an see who gives way, who holds his posiwho goes forward. That dark horror, h, lies in the clear light of history. We see omplete surprise of the Union forces and errible disadvantage at which the immorank and file wrested victory from the cont foe. Had it not been for the brotherly ness to the South which prevented our g their slaves as allies, that surprise could r have been; but as it was, we see it here, the lesson should be well learned, which taught in so costly a school.

the battle of the Wilderness Lee had 6 men, Grant 130,000. This battle was as strous to our arms as those of Fredericks and Chancellorville. At a time when trievable disaster" appeared to have overtas, we were saved by a portion of Long's division meeting some of their own while going to flank Hancock and firing them, seriously wounding Longstreet. This ped the flank movement, and gave Hantime to recover.

hile this "irretrievable disaster" was thus ted, by what men now call accident, but t the christian would have looked upon as hand of God, the author says:

Returning to headquarters under the trees he hill side, near the Lacy House, I found nt sitting on the grass, smoking alternately e and a cigar—calm, imperturbable, quietly lting events and giving few orders, for in on such a field there were few orders to be n.

* * * * *

The Wilderness, I say prefigured this camn. As an action it was without brilliancy s conduct. It was a mere collision of brute ses: or, as an officer on the field pithily exsed it to me, 'the bumping, bumping of two ies to see which could bump hardest.' It ht have been fought by any other comman

But the difference in the result was this—while any other commander we had thus seen, would have fought the battle of the derness, and gone backward, Grant fought battle of the Wilderness and went—forward.' hile he thus does justice to the coolness perseverance of the Great Captain, who not know how to retreat, he is unjust to brave men who fought the battles of Fredksburg and Chancellorville. True, he imiately adds, "Looking to the war as a ole, we can see that the time had come for manner of procedure." Yes, and the ns had come. Grant would have a madman had he gone forward without h troops, to fill the places of the thousands lay "heaps upon heaps." His army would e been annihilated long before he reached omatox, had he not been invested with the eral command, which enabled him to meet ose Titanic combats." Spottsylva, where we lost six to one of enemy, North Anna and Cold Har. No commander before him had the power to, or rather wade, forward through that npest of rebel balls which "made the counbetween the Rapidan and the James one t red Aceldama;" and in doing full justice our honored chief, we should not appear to t a reflection on the brave men who yielded a necessity. No commander before Grant, l the power to ensure co-operation of all our ces; and by compelling the Confederacy to tect its field of supplies in Georgia, relieve Virginia campaign of almost half the force ich could otherwise have been brought against n. While Grant was hammering out his way Richmond against Lee and his 52,626, Shern was driving Johnson with 40,000 to Atlanta. To keep up the force which was bump against Lee's breastworks, every available n was sent forward, and from the day Grant ght the battle of the Wilderness until Richnd fell, a steady stream of troops poured in take the places of those borne back or left in tile graves. Even Washington was stripped its defenses, until when Early and Breckinge appeared in sight of the Capitol they had y to walk in, and would have done so had t the same kind of accident which directed e rebel bullets to Longstreet blinded them to eir opportunity, until it was lost by the arril of the "Old Sixth Corps."

The historian should ever be careful that in ndering full justice to Grant—and long may s laurels grow green—he casts no implied nsure on Burnside and Hooker and Meade, ho fought their great battles, and went ckward, or held their ground when going forard would have been the suicide of madness. The Twelve Battles" is for the million—let ne fail to read it.

The boiler explosion in Philadelphia, the ry say, was caused by an over pressure of eam occasioned by closing the stop valve imediately above the boiler, thereby shutting off l communication with the safety valve and ressure gauge. The valve was closed to nable the workmen to repair the engine. wenty-three bodies have been recovered. Four ersons are still missing.

PERSONAL.

—Marquez, who commands the forces defending Mexico City, was married on the evening of the 22d ult., to a daughter of Ignacios Pavon, with whom he has lived most happily for a period of twenty years or more, and by whom he has a large family. This is not an unusual occurrence, however, and is not regarded there as a serious dereliction from the path of duty.

—The Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix* says that of all the rebels who expatriated themselves, J. P. Benjamin is the only one who has prospered, or shows a desire to remain away. It says three fourths of those who went to Mexico have returned; some went to Europe and a very few may still remain in Mexico. And it has been the same elsewhere—Southern colonies in Brazil and other places have proved failures.

—The British *Medical Journal* of June 1 says: "During the week Her Royal Highness, Princess of Wales, has been allowed to sit up in a chair; and very early in the ensuing week the necessary changes in the 'splints' now in use will be made, so as to allow more freedom. The joint affected is rapidly losing all tenderness and recovering its natural shape. The progress of the princess during the week has been entirely satisfactory."

—The Prince Imperial is so far recovered that he was able, on the afternoon of the 28th of May, to review the three companies of the riflemen of the Vosges, recently arrived in Paris to visit the Exhibition. Being himself President of a rifle association, he was dressed in the uniform of these soldiers, which dress consists of a gray suit. After the review, the Prince Imperial invited the whole battalion to a luncheon.

—General Lee has written a letter in favor of the project of finishing the Virginia Central Railroad to the point of steamboat navigation on Kanawha river. He thinks it will have a favorable influence in diverting Western trade to Virginia.

—The Parisians are disgusted with the Ethiopian minstrels who were so popular in America and England, and regard them as vulgar and coarse.

—The will of the late Countess of Jersey, who died last winter in London, in the eighty-second year of her age, has been proved, and she leaves a million and a half dollars in cash. The bulk of this property is left to the Hon. Frederick Villiers, including her large interest in the London banking house of Child & Co.

—Queen Victoria has resolved to devote two and a half million of dollars of her savings during the last few years for the endowment of a convalescent hospital near London. The Empress Eugene recently gave up a beautiful chateau near Lyons for a purpose similar to that which Queen Victoria is now promoting.

—Mr. William H. Webb, her builder, will take the Dunderburg to France, and will probably start for Cherbourg within a fortnight. The officers in charge of the ship were Joseph Comstock, Captain; Charles Hallett, First Officer; J. A. Swinnerton, Second Officer; William H. Ballou, Third Officer; Edward Marsland, Chief Engineer.

—The reader will probably remember the accusation made against Gen. Banks a year ago by those who were opposed to his nomination, of his having been shamefully intoxicated during a visit to Portland, Me. In spite of the charge and the pertinacity with which it was urged, General Banks was renominated and reelected, and he then insisted on a rigid investigation into the charge. A committee was appointed, the inquiry was had, and we learn from the Portland *Press* that the committee unanimously report that the charge was utterly and totally false.

—It is stated by Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, that Longstreet's checks were paid by him during the war, as the only instance of that kind. Longstreet was Paymaster in the United States army when the secession movement was inaugurated, and immediately upon resigning his position in our army deposited all the government funds he had on hand, and made provision for all the checks which had been issued by him.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A diamond weighing between twenty-one and twenty-two karats, it is reported, has been found on the Orange river, in Southern Africa. The Government at the Cape of Good Hope has taken the matter in hand, and we shall soon know whether that is to be, as predicted, one of the diamond-producing countries of the world.

The shipments of molasses from the 1st of January to the 30th of May, from Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, to the United States, appear to have been very large—no less than 142,000 tierces, against 128,500 in 1866, 105,220 in 1865, 95,000 in 1864, and 82,170 in 1863.

The steamer *Cimbria*, of the Hamburg-American line, has just made the best recorded time on a westward voyage over the ocean ferry, leaving Hamburg on the 2d of June (the same day on which the *Persia* sailed from Queenstown) and arriving at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock on the night of the 12th. It will be seen that she made the voyage in—say ten days and fifteen hours. Allowing thirty hours for the run between the Elbe and Southampton, the time from the latter port was only nine days and nine hours, thus beating the unprecedented time of the *Cimbria's* consort, the *Hammonia*, a few days ago.

In the French breech loading cannon now on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, Napoleon has had the breech loading apparatus removed, in what is almost an affectation of secrecy, since their mechanism is tolerably well known to experienced gunsmiths the world over. In our own yards, when a gun is condemned and it is proposed to sell it for old iron or for other purposes, the trunnions are carefully broken under the trip hammer, that the piece may be useless as a weapon of war.

We noticed a few weeks since, the experiments of an English nobleman, in the flying line. The *Observatoire* announces a new series of experiments in ærial navigation. Several well-known aeronauts will take part in them; and they will all probably, come to the ground, as all previous attempts at flying have done.

It is a curious fact that the number of marriages among born Americans in Massachusetts has been for some years about twice as great as the number among persons of foreign birth; while on the other hand the number of births of foreign parentage is double that of American parentage.

An Oswego paper publishes the particulars of an immense "sea serpent," measuring seventy-five feet long, having been seen in Lake Ontario. Several ladies and gentlemen vouch for the accuracy of the story. The thing—that is the "serpent"—looks like a bull—very like a bull.

The Pensacola, Fla., *Observer* says that the report that $240,000 had been dug up from the graveyard of that city, where it had been buried during the war, and removed to parts unknown, came near terminating in a tragedy. Some fifty or sixty negroes, who claimed their share of the plunder, attacked the negro drayman who is said to have spirited the treasure away, and would have lynched him but for the interference of the sheriff. The city, at last accounts, was filled with gangs of idle negroes "discussing the great issue."

As an illustration of the rapidity with which the conversion and purchase of seven-thirty notes have been pushed forward, it is officially reported that $151,740,000 were taken in by the Treasury Department between February 1 and June 1.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CANCER—The days of "brilliant operations" are no more. The discovery of Holloway's Ointment dispensed with the necessity of the knife, which frequently endangered the life of the patient. Thousands of females have been cured of cancer in the breast by the medicating action of the Ointment, and their lives spared to their families. The salve follows the cancer in its tortuous winding, and imperceptibly but thoroughly and painlessly eradicates it from the system. The Pills cleanse and purify the blood. Sole by all Druggists.

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY,

CLASS M.

TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY. JUNE 29, 1867.

22,000 *NUMBERS AND* 788 *PRIZES.*

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
20 prizes of	1,000	are	20,000
63 prizes of	400	are	25,200
155 prizes of	200	are	31,000
220 prizes of	125	are	27,500
9 prizes of	300	are	2,700
9 prizes of	250	are	2,250
9 prizes of	200	are	1,800
9 prizes of	150	are	1,350
18 prizes of	100	are	1,800
261 prizes of	50	are	13,050

788 prizes, amounting to $230,650.

Whole Tickets $12. Halves $6. Quarters $3.

☞We would call particular attention to the above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery, which will be drawn in public, in Covington, Ky., by Sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted successfully for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and bonds to a large amount are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York *Herald* and Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent free by application to Managers.

Address all orders for tickets to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.

LEWIS & M'CLURE,
Family Grocers, No. 346 Liberty St.
Have a stock of choice Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast Teas, Old Rio, Lagayra and Old Government Java Coffee; Refined Sugars and Syrups. Also, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables. The above goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.
GREAT NATIONAL
FESTIVAL,
AND UNION JUBILEE,
AT
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,
In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,
Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel
Exhibitions,
Chief among which will be
Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,
GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS.
BALLOON WEDDING; OR, MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.
GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,
Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE,
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS.
Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race or the Slippe y Grip.
GREAT FOOT RACES.
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT.
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.
SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,
IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
SIGNOR DUVALLI,
And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.
A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN
Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.
☞Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.
☞Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is
ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,
WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.
JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
JOHN M. KINNEY,
Agent and Business Manager.
For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

SECOND ANNUAL TOUR
OF THE
Mike Lipman Show!
THIS UNIVERSALLY FAVORITE COMBINATION WILL EXHIBIT IN
ALLEGHENY CITY,
FOR THREE DAYS,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 17th, 18th and 19th.
This Monster Exhibition of the Nineteenth Century has been entirely reorganized for the present season, having retained all the old favorites, and having added to its Corps the best talent known to the profession, thus forming a Congress of Artists unequalled by any company now traveling, containing among its members
The Most Daring Equestrians,
The Most Wonderful Gymnasts,
The Most Celebrated Acrobats,
The Most Unrivalled Athletes,
The Finest Stud of Horses.
The Indescribable Diminutive PONIES.
The Funny Mules, and the
Unequalled Performing Animals.
The Wittiest Clowns.
AND THE MOST TERRIFIC LEAPERS AND VOLTIGEURS IN THE WORLD.
Look at the Array of Artistes.
MAD. BRIDGES,
MRS. S. G. STOKES,
M'LLE. CORDONA,
THE WONDERFUL ELLA.
Messrs. **BACHELOR,**
CRUVESTE,
MORGAN,
WATSON,
CORDONA,
ASHTON,
WINNIE, &c., &c.
CROUVESTE, THE PRINCE OF JESTERS.
POWERS, THE SON OF MOMUS.
With a host of AUXILLARIES, EQUERRIES, &c., ALL UNDER ONE IMMENSE PAVILLION.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, Carpeted, 75 cents. Doors open at 1½ and 7½ P. M., to commence an hour later.
This Mammoth Company will exhibit in Birmingham, THURSDAY, June 20; West Newton, FRIDAY, 21st; Connellsville, SATURDAY, 22d; Rochester, MONDAY, 24th; New Castle, TUESDAY, 25th; Greenville, Meadville, THURSDAY, 27th; Franklin, FRIDAY, 28th; Corry, SATURDAY, 29th.
Await the Advent of the Great Show

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
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Send for a Catalogue.

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WIRE ROPE,
For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Ferries, Stays and Guys, Sawmills, Sash Cord, etc. A superior article of very pliable Rope constantly kept on hand for elevators in stores and for tiller ropes. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturer,
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CAPITAL............$160,000.
REMOVED TO NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, IN THE APOLLO BUILDING.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1863.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.
This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
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OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
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JUNE, 1867.
We have just opened a New Stock bought at recent Auction Sales in New York which we offer at a
Reduction of 20 Per Cent
FROM PRICES OF LAST MONTH.
WE HAVE REDUCED
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
25 CENTS PER YARD.
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS
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at $5 to $10, usual price $10 to $20.
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FRESH ARRIVAL OF
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NEW PATTERNS IN
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A FULL LINE OF
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Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
Special attention devoted to
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(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
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DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,
And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of pure goods.
The following choice brands are now in store:
BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.
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MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.
Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.
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☞A liberal discount made to the trade.

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TEAS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
PICKLES, &c.
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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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150 half chests Oolong Tea;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
15 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 half chests Imperial Tea;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea.
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
25 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
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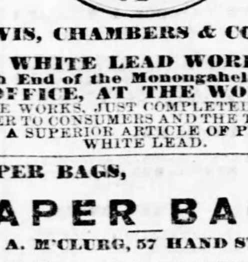

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PAPER BAGS.
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ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line		
Walkers Accom.	9:45 a m	10:05 p m
Express	11:00 a m	3:45 p m
Mail	2:20 p m	10:50 a m
Mixed	2:05 a m	9:45 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	6:10 a m	6:53 p m
McDonald's Accom'n.	3:25 p m	10:05 a m
	5:05 p m	8:20 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M. same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp..	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex..	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail .	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex...	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex....	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:45 a m	N. Brt'Acc....	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc..	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:00 a m
Wells'&N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail...........	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express........	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.......	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:25 p m	Harmersville...	3:50 p m
Mail...........	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train..........	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line..........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2......	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac .	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4....	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5.....	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6.....	7:00 p m	Fast Line.........	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
First Kiskiminetas	6:30 a m	11:50 a m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:20 a m	7:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	9:05 a m	8:00 a m
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	12:30 p m	6:30 p m
Express	3:15 p m	10:45 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	2:45 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express. North makes close connection at Mahoning, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's " "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent,
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

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PITTSBURGH BREWERY.
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
BREWERS,
MALSTERS & HOP DEALERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
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The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our
Celebrated Ales and Porter,
Which we guarantee to be pure and satisfactory the trade. Our
INDIA ALE
Has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER............JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
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OIL WELL TUBING,
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BLACK OAK
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Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
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NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
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FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREE-PORT and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

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Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, June 17, 1867.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

EARLY CLOSING.—The Wholesale Druggists of this city have agreed to close their stores at five o'clock hereafter, until the first of September.

UNDINE BOAT CLUB.—The members of this club are requested to attend a meeting this evening, at the office of Geo. M. Blackstock, Esq.

THE P. R.—CHALLENGE TO AARON.—Thomas Sullivan, of this city, better known as Young Sullivan, challenges Barney Aaron, the victor in the late fight with Sam. Collyer, to a fight for the light weight championship of America. He also challenges Johnny Newell, or Johnny Kelly, of this city, to fight him for a sum of $100 to $1,000 a side.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Charles Chesley, son of the mail agent of the Hempfield Railroad, who was accidentally shot by John Jordan, May 28th, died Thursday night at eleven o'clock, at Washington, Pa., sixteen days after he was shot, and near the same hour of the night. He was conscious to the last, and when past speaking, could still make himself understood by signs. His last request was that no post mortem examination should be made. He seemed to have a singular horror of this from the first.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.—The workmen engaged in building the Virgin alley sewer, on Friday discovered the remains of a human body. The coffin had decayed long since, but the outline could be traced by the black mold, which formed a contrast to the surrounding yellow loam. The body must have been buried a long time ago, as the alley has been paved for many years. The remains were taken charge of by Street Commissioner Hunter, and properly interred in Hilldale Cemetery.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An old man named Thomas Wooster, committed suicide on Thursday morning last, by drowning himself. He resided on Franklin street, Birmingham, and on Thursday morning commenced quarreling with his wife. He knocked her down, and then ran out of the house in the direction of the Monongahela river, saying that he was going to drown himself. She followed him to the river, but when she reached the bank he waived his hand to her, then ran on to a raft and plunged himself into the river. She called upon some men working near by, but before they could reach him he was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. The deceased was about sixty years of age.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on Friday night, at the house of Mr. Joseph Rupp, on Butcher's Run, in Ross township, about three miles north of Allegheny city. It appears that Mr. Rupp placed a harrow on a wheelbarrow, for the purpose of conveying it to a neighboring field. While passing his house, Mr. Rupp stopped to get a drink of water, and during his temporary absence his little son, aged about three years, pulled the harrow off the barrow which overturned and fell upon him, one of its teeth passing directly through his heart, causing instant death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest upon the body on Saturday morning, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH.—The Union Skating Park, Allegheny, will be the center of attraction on the coming Fourth of July. The great national festival, including every variety of sport and pastimes, will afford ample opportunity for enjoyment, and the vast amphitheater of the Park will doubtless be crowded all day. The Union Fountain, with its thirty-seven jets, will be one beautiful object to behold, while the balloon wedding and races will also be features of great interest. Owing to the interest already manifested in the exhibition, the management have concluded to open an office at No. 74 Fifth street, where tickets may be procured on and after Thursday next.

SHOULD BE SENT TO DIXMONT.—The colored man, Joseph Mahoney, who was tried at the last December term of the Criminal Court, for the murder of James McCutcheon, at Sharpsburg, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, is still confined in the county jail, having been committed there after the trial to await further disposition of him, it being deemed unsafe to allow him to be at large. Since his incarceration in jail, his health has been failing fast, for want of the attention required by an insane man, and which can only be rendered him at a hospital for the insane. Dr. J. G. McCandless, Jail Physician, on Saturday made a certificate, recommending the removal of Mahoney to the Dixmont Hospital, stating that if confined much longer in jail he cannot survive. The matter will be brought before Court, when an order for his removal to Dixmont will probably be issued.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—The employees at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, together with some invited guests, in all to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five, assembled at St. James Hotel, on Liberty street, on Saturday evening. The object of the meeting was stated, when Mr. Louis N. Gwin, on behalf of the employees, presented Mr. Robert Ramsey, General Foreman of the Pittsburgh Car Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a magnificent gold watch and chain. Mr. Robert B. Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Western Division of the road, received the present on behalf of Mr. Ramsey, in some well-timed remarks. The party then adjourned to the dining room, where they partook of an elegant repast, prepared by J. K. Lanahan. A number of toasts were drank, and a general good time followed. On the inside of the watch, which cost $315, was inscribed the following: "Presented to R. S. Ramsey, Foreman of Pittsburgh Car Shops, of Pennsylvania Railroad, by his fellow workmen, June 15th, 1867."

Summer Resorts.

The heated term is already upon us, and those whose business will allow of it are preparing to remove to summer houses. In another column, Geo. W. Mullin, Esq., the popular proprietor of the Mountain House, at Cresson, announces that his elegant and cheerful mansion on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains is now open for the reception of guests. A number of improvements have been made since last season, and consequently the attractions are much greater, so that Cresson Springs, always a delightful retreat, is, if possible, more charming this season than ever. Mr. Mullin is an accomplished landlord, and unwearying in his attentions to the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

Bedford Springs, also a very popular resort, is now open for the reception of visitors, under the skillful management of John Anderson. The health-giving qualities of Bedford water are familiarly known throughout the country, and thousands of visitors are attracted to Bedford every season. The arrangements at the Springs for this summer contemplate a gay and pleasant season.

Sudden Death—Alleged Cause an Overdose of Morphine.

Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a man named James Somers, who died very suddenly on Saturday afternoon. It appears that the deceased had been engaged to watch some oil flats belonging to Fisher Bros., moored in the Allegheny river, near Fairview, eight miles from this city, and he lodged in a tent near the shore. He became suddenly ill on Saturday morning, and gradually became worse. There being no assistance near by, he endeavored to walk to the house of a friend, but found himself unable to walk, and was compelled to crawl along the bank to the nearest log house. His brother, residing in this city, hearing of his being ill, immediately started to see him, and placed him in a skiff for the purpose of bringing him to his home in this city, before he became worse. The sick man continued to grow worse, and before he had rowed a mile, the brother was compelled to stop and take him ashore. His brother then took him to the house of Mrs. Hulings, where he received every possible attention. Dr. William Campbell, of Pine Creek, was called in, who prescribed for the sick man, giving him a dose of morphine. He then began to fail very fast, and at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon died. His brother states that the deceased told him that the physician gave him an *over dose* of morphine, and that he knew that it would kill him.

The Coroner empanelled a jury yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until to-day. The deceased resided at No. 75 Logan street, this city, and leaves a family to mourn his loss. The body was interred yesterday afternoon.

Church Train on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

We notice with pleasure the accommodating disposition manifested by the obliging chief official of this popular line of railroad, to meet the wishes and wants of its patrons, and they certainly will feel deeply grateful to the Hon. T. L. Jewett for his prompt and favorable response to their memorial asking for a Church train to be placed on the road. The time table for this train will take effect on Sunday, June 23d, and is as follows:

Leave McDonalds at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Noblestown at 8:40, Oakdale 8:48, Walker's Mills 8:55, Mansfield 9:02, Broadhead 9:13, Ingram, 9:15, Nimick 9:20, Birmingham 9:35, arriving at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, at 9:45 A. M.

Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:45 P. M., arrive at Birmingham 12:55, Nimick 1:10, Ingram 1:15, Broadhead 1:17, Mansfield 1:27, Walker's Mills 1:35, Oakdale 1:48, Noblestown 1:50, arriving at McDonald's at 2 P. M.

"This train will have the right of road against delayed regular trains and construction trains." We may here remark that the chief, and we might say the only objection, on the part of many of our citizens to locating in the beautiful Valley of Chartiers has been the want of facilities for getting to and from church; and whilst it is true that there are several places of worship at different villages and points along the line of the Panhandle Railroad, yet a large number of families have been raised in religious denominations which have no church edifices of their particular belief nearer than Pittsburgh. This difficulty is now removed, and we congratulate our citizens on having such facilities afforded them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Iron City Glass Works, in Lower St. Clair Township, Destroyed—Loss $56,000 and Fully Insured.

On Saturday night about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the Iron City Glass Works, owned by Messrs. O'Hara & Robinson, located on McClurg street, in Lower St. Clair township, just beyond the East Birmingham line, resulting in its total destruction. As soon as the fire was discovered the alarm was given, and the East Birmingham and Birmingham Fire Companies, and several of the companies from this city were promptly on the ground. The building being of frame, the flames spread with great rapidity, and the supply of water in that vicinity being small, the firemen's efforts were not of much avail, and the entire works were destroyed. The sheds attached to the works, however, were saved, together with a large amount of stock stored therein. Several dwellings near the Works caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the firemen before any serious damage had been done.

The Works were used for the manufacture of vials and bottles, and were quite extensive. A large amount of stock, stored therein, was destroyed. The building was a new one, the works having been burned down about a year ago and re-built. Messrs. O'Hara and Robinson, who have their office in this city, estimate their loss at fifty-six thousand dollars, which is fully insured in the following Companies: Western, of Pittsburgh, $11,000; Monongahela, of Pittsburgh, $10,000; Peoples', of Pittsburgh, $10,000; Artizans, of Pittsburgh, $10,000; Merchants and Manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, $10,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, Ohio, $5,000.

The origin of the fire is not known, but was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The Works have been closed for over two months past, and there has been no fire in the building since that time.

Sentences in the Criminal Court.

The Court of Quarter Sessions assembled on Saturday morning, Judge Mellon on the bench, when a number of prisoners, who had been convicted of various offenses, were arraigned for sentence:

HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED.

James Pender and John St. Clair, convicted of highway robbery, in knocking down a resident of Franklin, named Brown, on Duquesne Way, on Monday night, and robbing him of fifty dollars in money and a portion of his clothing, were first called up. Several witnesses testified that St. Clair had heretofore borne a good character for honesty, and through their representations his sentence was postponed for one week. Pender was then arraigned, and the court remarked that the evidence adduced at the trial was sufficient to show that he was not a professional thief. The plea of drunkenness which he had entered, while not having any weight in influencing the Court, might be used to obtain executive clemency. He was then sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment for the term of four years in the Western Penitentiary.

PROFESSIONAL FORTUNE TELLING.

Jane McCown, of South Pittsburgh, who was convicted of being a professional fortune teller, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of ten dollars.

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

Edward Beadlow, David Davis and Mary E. Davis, who had been convicted on indictments for forcible entry, were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each and costs. Bendlow was also convicted on a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

A YOUTHFUL LARCENIST.

Ernest Zimmerman, a young lad about fifteen years old, who had been convicted on a charge of stealing a revolver from a boarder at the Red Lion Hotel, on St. Clair street, was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

LARCENIST SENTENCED.

Theodore Parker Lyman, convicted of the larceny of an overcoat, the property of J. Brush, was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months in the county jail. The defendant had been in jail since September last, and it was owing to this fact that he received so light a sentence.

A BIGAMIST.

Wm. M'Cleary, convicted of bigamy, was the last on the list. The defendant made a statement to the court, and stated that at the time of his second marriage he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing. The court then sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Our readers who have so often enjoyed the delightful entertainments given by the young ladies of the Pittsburgh Female College, will be pleased to learn that the closing exercises for the present year, which commence on Wednesday morning next, promise to be unusually interesting. Five days are to be devoted to the examination of the classes, including two day's examination of the seniors before a committee, and an examination in Latin for the Holmes Prize, and in Mathematics for the Mrs. Bishop Simpson Prize. On Thursday evening next the music contest will take place for the McKee and Mellor Prizes. The latter, a superb volume of choice music, is to be awarded to the best vocalist, and the former, a splendid gold medal, will be awarded to the best pianist. The medal is exceedingly beautiful, and cost sixty dollars in gold. The prize is named in honor of our former esteemed fellow citizen, Thomas McKee, deceased. It will perpetuate his name for years to come. Prof. C. Tetedoux, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kleber, and Messrs. W. H. Everson, W. P. Marshall and Max. Livingston have been selected as judges, and will award the prizes. The other exercises connected with the commencement will be announced hereafter. We need not urge attendance upon those who have heretofore enjoyed these entertainments. Crowded audiences are nearly always in attendance.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A boy named Clarence Snowden, aged twelve years, son of Mr. Joseph Snowden, Associated Press Agent, made a narrow escape from drowning, on Friday afternoon, in the Monongahela river, near Everson, Preston & Co.'s rolling mill. Young Snowden, in company with some other boys, was bathing in the river, and dove down where the water was very deep. He remained under water for a long time and would have drowned but for the bravery of a boy named Christopher Jacobi, who saw him dive. Young Jacobi dived after his comrade and found him lying in the sand at the bottom of the river. He dove three or four times before he succeeded in extricating the drowning boy, but at length succeeded in bringing him to shore alive, but in an insensible condition. The almost drowned boy was conveyed to his father's residence, and Drs. A. Arthurs and R. S. Sutton were called in. After assiduous efforts and considerable time the boy was restored to consciousness, and was able to be about on Saturday.

BOYS ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon word was sent to the Mayor's office that a large number of boys were bathing in the Allegheny river, in the vicinity of the Hand street and Railroad bridges. A squad of the police were detailed, who visited the localities mentioned, and arrested seven of the offenders. After an imprisonment of several hours, they were given a hearing, when the Mayor fined them two dollars each and costs. The Mayor had determined to put a stop to the reprehensible practice of bathing in the rivers before sunset, and will hereafter punish offenders to the full extent of the law.

HORTICULTURAL DONATION.—General James S. Negley, of this city, has forwarded to the Horticultural Exhibition and Soldiers' Monumental Festival at Lancaster, Pa., several baskets of plants (choice annuals), selected from his private collection. Each basket contained a similar assortment, which, if planted in rich soil, will be very productive and pleasing to the purchaser. The General regrets that the lateness of the season prevented him from adding many other species of merit and curious interest to that already forwarded.

I. O. OF G. T.—The Twin City Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted on Friday night, and the following officers elected: J. W. Scothorn, W. C. T.; Miss Kate Richards, W. O. T.; Rev. V. Lucas, W. C.; L. McKelvy, W. S.; W. E. Harbaugh, W. A. S.; W. Craig, W. F. S.; W. Barker, W. T.; H. P. Rankin, W. M.; John McKnight, W. D. M.; W. Patterson, W. I. G.; Lemuel Reed, W. O. G.; J. Reed, W. H. R. S.; W. Rankin, W. L. H. S.; Isaac Charles, acting P. W. C. T. The Lodge meets every Tuesday night.

DONATIONS BY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, at their session, held in this city last week, appropriated the sum of eight hundred dollars for the relief of the needy families of Sir Knights in the South. The Commandery also directed that two hundred dollars be appropriated to the Eminent Commanders of the Grand Commanderies of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, to be distributed by them.

NUMBERING THE HACKS.—A number of the hackmen of this city have been infringing upon the law licensing vehicles by neglecting to affix the numbers issued to them by the City Treasurer upon their hacks. The cause of this neglect being to evade detection in case of charging their customers extortionate rates, the Mayor has directed his police to examine all public hacks, and in case the numbers are not visible to arrest the drivers forthwith.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy by the name of Albert Monk, aged six years, was drowned in the Allegheny river, near the foot of Marbury street, on Saturday morning, by falling off a tow-boat, on which he was playing. The body has not as yet been recovered, and any information in regard to it will be thankfully received at the office of Carroll & Snyder, corner of Short and Second streets. The parents of the boy reside in an alley off Marbury street.

DROWNED.—A boy, six years of age, named Albert Monk, was drowned on Saturday forenoon in the Allegheny river near the foot of Marbury street. The boy had on a pair of brown pants and jacket, and a white shirt, but no shoes. The body has not yet been found; and in case it should by any person cognizant of the fact, will please notify Carroll & Snyder, corner of Short and Second streets.

A Beautiful Present.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Friday, says that the members of the Southwestern Relief Commission of Louisville, in acknowledgment of their indebtedness to Messrs. James P. Barr & Co., of the Pittsburgh *Post*, for having aided so liberally and disinterestedly in relieving the Southern poor, have purchased an elegant solid silver pitcher, a pair of silver goblets lined with gold, and a silver plated salver, which they intend presenting to this firm. All the pieces are of the richest design, their total cost being three hundred dollars. The pitcher bears the following superscription:

Presented by the
Members of the Southwestern Relief Commission,
Louisville, Ky., June 10th, 1867,
to
James P. Barr & Co., editors of the Pittsburgh Post,
As a memento for valuable services rendered the suffering women and children of the South.
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

In the center of the waiter is engraved in German text—"James P. Barr & Co.," and on the side of each of the goblets the initials "J. P. B. & Co." The present will be forwarded to this city to-day.

Trot at Oakland Park.

There was a large crowd at Oakland Park, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the trotting match, one mile heat, for a purse and premium of one hundred dollars. The entries were, M. H. Cryer's "Lobelia," Thomas Carl's "Jennie Van," and James Stephens's "Virginia Belle." Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a fair start. After some time a start was made, "Jennie Van" having the inside, "Lobelia" the middle, and "Virginia Belle" the outside. "Jennie Van" and "Virginia Belle" got nearly two lengths the lead, and closing, compelled "Lobelia" to take the outside. After passing around the first turn, they all straightened out upon the back stretch. They kept very close; but on making the upper turn "Lobelia took the lead, which position she maintained throughout the mile, making the heat in 1:50.

The same nags will compete this afternoon, at three o'clock, mile heats, best two in three.

Patents Issued.

The following is a list of patents issued to Western Pennsylvanians from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 11th, 1867, each bearing that date:

H. B. Van Voorhis, of Pittsburgh, for gates.
William Sims, of Pittsburgh, for improved door and bit for boiling and puddling furnaces.
Henry Helm, of Pittsburgh, for feed cutters.
William P. Lewis, of Pittsburgh, assignor to self and Wm. H. Sims, for improved method in casting tires.
Cyrus Clay, of Scranton, for improved boot-jack.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The money collected at the office of the *Post*, in this city, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund, amounting to eight thousand dollars in cash, and a large quantity of provisions, contributed by the farmers in this vicinity for the same object, were shipped to Louisville on Friday, on the steamer Silver Cloud No. 2.

A WANDERING BOY.—A German boy, aged about twelve years, and slightly deranged, was found wandering through the streets of Allegheny, on Saturday, and was taken to the Mayor's office, where he yet remains. He says that his name is John Reinschfelter, and that he has a sister living in Allegheny somewhere.

STREET TO BE WIDENED.—The Lawrenceville Council, at a special meeting held on Friday night, passed an ordinance for the widening of Chestnut street, in that borough, to forty feet, making a uniform width from Butler street to the Greensburg turnpike.

RE-UNION.—A grand social re-union of the members of Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, Sons of Temperance, will be held to-night at Mozart Hall, on Seventh street. A band has been engaged, and a good time is expected.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—A new hose carriage is being built for the Allegheny Fire Company, of this city, by Frazier, of Philadelphia. It will be completed and shipped about the first of next month.

SCHOOL ELECTION.—The School Board of Sewickley Borough will meet at the School House on Tuesday evening, 25th inst., to elect one Principal and four female assistants.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Adam Feir appeared on Saturday and made information against John Walrod, for aggravated assault and battery. The parties reside on Butcher's Run, in the Seventh Ward, Allegheny, and it appears they got into a quarrel, which ended in a fight. Feir alleges that Walrod struck him twice, knocked him down and beat him badly, from the effects of which assault he lost his speech. The accused was arrested by officer Hess, and had a hearing before Mayor Morrison. At the hearing, one of the physicians who attended Feir gave it as his opinion that the assault committed on the latter was the cause of his losing his speech, while another physician gave it as his opinion that the assault committed on him was not the cause of his losing his speech. Walrod was committed to jail for trial, in default of bail.

[Before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

DEMOLISHING A BUGGY.

Robert Edgar, livery keeper of Birmingham, preferred a charge, under the livery stable act, against Peter Ackerman, for abusing a horse and demolishing a buggy belonging to the prosecutor. A warrant was issued.

PERJURY AND THREATS.

Mrs. Jenny Hunter lodged a complaint before this magistrate, charging Mrs. Julia Warren with wilful perjury, in swearing that she had a subpoena on her in a certain lawsuit, which she alleges was not true. She gave bail for trial. Mrs. Warren then appeared before Alderman Lynch, charging a sister of the above prosecutrix, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, with threatening to poison her. She produced bail which was not considered good by the Alderman, and she was committed to jail. The parties reside in Poplar alley, Sixth ward.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O.

These Springs, in connection with the Seminary buildings, will be opened for Boarders on the first of July. It is not intended as a place of fashionable resort, but a place eminently suiting the demands of those seeking an inexpensive and quiet retreat, removed from smoke and dust. To breathe this pure air and drink these various waters, will restore health and vigor when it is possible for it to be enjoyed. Those wishing accommodations will apply soon, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Come by way of New Market station, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Address A. D. Lee, Harlem Springs, O.

DR. ABORN'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE, No. 134 Smithfield street, will be opened on Wednesday next, for the reception of patients afflicted with diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, organs of the chest, skin and all surgical diseases. His work containing 88 pages, illustrated with engravings, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Consultation free. tf

WHAT IS IT?—A stranger would involuntarily ask the question, on seeing the crowd at Graham & Byrne's Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 52 St. Clair street. The fact is there are no hatters in the city who can exhibit a finer stock or sell cheaper than Graham & Byrne. If our readers really care to buy to advantage, either for themselves or families, we say go by all means to Graham & Byrne's.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS IN FURNISHING GOODS for summer wear can be furnished at the lowest cash prices, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. Their stock is the largest in the city, and was selected with great care to meet the demands of this section. We hope our friends will not fail to call on this firm and examine their goods. It will well repay the visitor for his trouble.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, ETC.—The best stock in Pennsylvania. Durable, splendid finish, latest improvements, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, near St. Clair street.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, Breakfast Plates, Cups, Saucers, Tea Plates, French Cut Goblets, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Vases, Toilet sets, Trays, Glass Ware, etc. *Best* in the city, at prices considerably lower than at any other store. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

THE MOST MARKED SENSATION OF THE DAY is created by Dabbs' artistic and incomparable Photographs. Visit the gallery, No. 46 and 48 Penn street. The public are invited.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY at Putnam & House's Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. Branch store under the Monongahela House. Every description of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

LIVERYMEN, ATTENTION!—You will find the best carriages, buggies, barouches, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn, near St. Clair street. Look to your interests. Call and examine.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod.

FREE EXCURSION TO SHARPSBURG, to the great auction sale of lots comes off to-day. Free trains leave the railroad depots, Allegheny and Pittsburgh, this afternoon at one o'clock. Free for all.

SAVE YOUR ICE.—We have the finest assortment of double walled Ice Pitchers, Goblets and Walters in the city.
J. R. REED & CO., No. 68 Fifth street.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists.

GLITTERING TEETH.—Not only does sozodont impart the whiteness of the purest porcelain to the teeth, but its polish, too. They glisten, after being brushed with it, like the inner surface of an ocean shell, and the effect of this peerless dentifrice is to render the enamel as hard and indestructible as adamant.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver complaints. These pills will cure the most confirmed cases of dyspepsia, and disorders of the stomach and liver. They have restored more suffering dyspeptics to actual and permanent health than all other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach and purify the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, and for sick and nervous headaches they stand unrivalled. Sold by all druggists.

AN OLD FRIEND.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Jones & Laughlins, 2 cars car wheels; Schomaker & Lang, 13 dozen pails, 10 dozen washboards, 25 boxes soap; Camp, Moye & Co, 8 dozen pails; Arbuckles & Co, 16 dozen washboards; J Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 2 dozen tubs; Reymer & Bro, 10 boxes crackers; J D Dravo, 2 dozen tubs; E Heazelton, 2 dozen tubs; Head & Metzgar, 2 dozen tubs; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 2 dozen tubs; Graff & Reiter, 28 barrels eggs, 1 do bacon, 4 kegs apple butter; Shields & Boucher, 15 boxes crackers; Adair, Miller & Frazey, 15 barrels eggs; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 sack coffee; W J Meek, 87 sacks oats, 20 do rye; T C Jenkins, 20 barrels corn meal, 2 barrels eggs; W W Wallace, 6 welcomerakes; McKee & Bro, 4 boxes glass ware; Carter, McGraw & Co, 8 boxes cheese; J Conner, 1 barrel flour, elbows; H B a, Jr, 8 barrels eggs; J M Tate, 8 packages iron pipe; J W Barker & Co, 1 box dry goods; McElroy & Co, 40 bundles broom handles; J M Seibert, 1 barrel bed pins; Herdman, Keefer & Co, 6 bundles bows, 8 do felloes; Reymer & Bro, 1 box crackers; J B Jones, 6 barrels scrap iron; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 7 barrels bacon, 2 barrels eggs; Pittsburgh Fruit House, 11 kegs lard; J A Bennett, 3 dozen baskets; W C Dodds, 1 do do; J R Stewart, 1 do do; Thos Hare & Bro, 2 boxes hardware; Keil & Ritchart, 2 barrels bacon; J Hall & Co, 1 car plow beams; A Hoeveler, lot bones; Godfrey & Clark, 22 sacks rags; Carson, Darlington & Co, 56 sacks barley; F Sellers & Co, 8 hogsheads bacon, 1 tierce do; Lloyd & Nichols, 16 barrels apples; P H Laufman, 2 boxes hinges, Logan & Gregg, 3 boxes hinges; M W Rankin, 10 boxes cheese; A & J Kerr, 8 boxes cheese; E F Sellers & Co, 50 bundles paper; Wm Miller, 32 bundles paper; Jas Wood, 1 horse and blanket; Painter & Sons, 15 barrels, 3 kegs, 3 parcels scrap iron; M Heyl, 4 hogsheads tobacco; J Gardner & Co, 100 barrels flour; Davis & Co, 500 pigs lead; J S French, 1 car rye in bulk; Culp & Shepard, 100 barrels flour; Moorhead & Co, 615 slabs spelter; Watt & Wilson, 100 barrels flour; H W Beaumont, 5 barrels spirits; P Schildecker, 3 barrels crackers; D Chesnut & Co, 1 bale dried skins; Nimick & Co, 8 cars pig iron; J Wood, Son & Co, 3 do do; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 2 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—S Dyer, 8 barrels crackers; J Kohen, 12 do do; H M Henderson, 18 sacks rye; H Jones, 1 lot scrap iron and ropes; Gillespie & Co, 1 car lime; P & W Jenkinson, 4 hhds tobacco; Ralya & Robertson, 2 cars staves; S M Cummings, 25 car wheels; J Craig, 10 boxes glass; Superior Iron Company, 4 cars lime stone; National Plow Co, 20 plows, 2 cultivators, 1 doz points, 18 scythe blades; J M Hemphill, 2 cars staves; J Prescott & Son, 2 barrels clay, 48 tiles, 500 brick; H Gerwig & Co, 1 ball twine; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 130 bundles paper; B L Fahnestock, 20 sks kegs; Beckfield & Niehaus, 1 barrel eggs, 1 box.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Thomas M Howe, 12 masses copper, 28 bbls do; Clark & McGonagle, 1 car lumber; Slack & Shoales, 1 do do; John Grier & Co, 60,000 shingles; Painter & Sons, 1 car pig iron; McKnight, Porter & Co, 2 cars Lake Superior iron ore; W Bowen, 1 mower; Logan, Gregg & Co, 1 case handles; Telly & Bro, 1 cask cullett; J B Fisher, 1 box hardware; Nimick & Co, 8 cars pig iron; S B Floyd & Co, 20 barrels S F oil; Godfrey & Clark, 22 sacks rags; William Stewart, 1 barrel oil; C H De Knight, 55 barrels S F oil; J Hastings, 2 cars staves; T C Jenkins, 7 boxes cheese, 1 do sugar, 3 barrels eggs; Graff & Reiter, 25 boxes cheese; Schomaker & Lang, 25 boxes cheese; Sturgeon & Bro, 2 sacks potatoes; F Sellers & Co, 2 barrels lard; J A Butt, 1 cask earthenware; F P Kaub, 1 do do; J Herbert, 2 half barrels butter, 1 do eggs, 1 sack meat; Shultz & Son, 1 barrel eggs; William Ernstine, 2 half barrels wine; McNish & Butler, 8 bundles shutters; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 38 sacks coffee; A Ballou, 50 barrels vinegar.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—C W Kellogg, 1 box grain; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co, 54 empty carboys; Schleiper & Son, 6 hams.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

E Davis & Co, 2 doz bows; C H Bell, 3 barrels rye flour, 7 do and 13 sacks corn meal, 2 barrels mill feed; F Sutliff, 8 sacks wool; S Fahnestock, 5 boxes tools; E McGinnis, 5 pairs car wheels; B Wolff Jr & Co, 3 boxes tools; R W Poindexter, 3 do soap; McHenry & Hood, 55 sacks oats, 46 do corn; A Guckenheimer, 1 barrel flour; A S Robinson, 3 barrels eggs; Pettit & Newlin, 1 keg apple butter; Meanor & Harper, 3 barrels eggs, 2 do dried apples; T C Jenkins, 1 barrel dried apples, 100 do flour; Graff & Reiter, 17 barrels eggs; W J Meek, 2 cars rye; Shipton & Wallace, 50 barrels highwines; Knox & Orr, 7 packages tobacco; J Haworth & Co, 2 boxes frames; B L Fahnestock & Co, 2 crates kegs.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J Lippincott, 8 empty tes; Little, Baird & Patton, 50 empty barrels; Bissell & Co, 1 package sheet iron; J Rice, 1 washing machine; William Flaccus & Son, 1 car tan bark; Lawrence & Whiteman, 112 feet free stone, 1 car sand; Carter, McGraw & Co, 20 oil barrels; T C Jenkins, 1 bundle sacks; D Wallace, 8 sacks and 1 bale do; W F McLaughlin, 16 rolls leather; Markle, Dickson & Co, 39 bundles Commercial printing paper; Beckham & Long, 2 churns; R & J Watson, 25 packages boat pins; Lloyd & Black, 6 pieces frogs; A & D H Chambers, 1 barrel lime; James Connor, 1 box merchandise; William McCully & Co, 112 feet free stone, 1 car sand; G Kimm, 112 feet free stone; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 1 car sand; S M Wickersham, 2 cars pig iron.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Laughlin, 1 car pig iron; Martin, Brickell & Co, 200 kegs nails, 1 car iron and nails; J Heazelton, 1 car salt; S M Kier & Co, 1 car fire clay; J A Murdock, 1 barrel butter; William Flaccus & Son, 4 bdls hides; McCullough, Smith & Co, 11 sacks rags; L Heilbroner, 13 sacks tanner scraps, 1 crate rags; Keil & Ritchart, 66 sacks oats; James Guddy, 4 pieces blast pipe; Monongahela House, 6 packages marketing; R Gray, 10 lambs; J Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 3 sacks wool, 7 do rags, 1 barrel eggs; Pitts, Ft. W & C R R, 20 grain cradles, 2 bundles scythes; Various Owners, 2 cars marketing.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownv. and Geneva People's Line.

Newcomer, Goe & Co, 1 box bacon; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 1 box berries, 8 kegs lard; Means & Coffin, 1 barrel bacon, 4 sacks rags; Campbell & Stoner, 1 pce oil cloth; J S Cunningham, 230 barrels whisky; S B Floyd & Co, 43 sacks oats, 3 barrels eggs; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 3 barrels eggs; L H Voigt & Co, 2½ do do; E F Sellers & Co, 1 box drugs; Duncan & Hessin, 8 firkins butter, 5 barrels and 1 keg eggs; A Kline, 1 barrel lime; D L Graff, 1 tool chest; H Brantzhover, 4 bxs, 2 barrels crackers; Steamer Wild Duck, 200 boxes glass; Rutledge, Perry & Co, 5 sacks potatoes.

Pitts. Brownv and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

W Finley, 1 box glassware; R C Schmertz, 2 oil barrels, 34 boxes glass; A Milliken & Co, 1 bedstead, &c; Hubbard & Bro, 1 saw; Eli Grumfield, 1 barrel sugar, 1 hf do, 6 boxes sundries; McAboy, Spang & Co, 1 lot lumber; H Bailey, 2 head horses; W Sprague, 1 do do; J L Moorhouse, 1 buggy, 2 barrels whisky; Hetton Smith, 21 sacks rags; B L Fahnestock, Patton & Co, 4 boxes merchandise; Knox & Orr, 1 barrel bottles, 1 sack rags; John Hoffman, 55 sacks oats; Kean & Keller, 5 packages followers; J R Lanahan, 1 barrel whisky; Smith & Co, 2 car wheels; Means & Coffin, 2 barrels eggs; W J Steel & Bro, 35 sacks oats.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Tobacco steady; sales 177 hhds at $2 50@17 00; no choice offered. Superfine flour dull at $8 50@9 50; choice $14 00@15 00. Wheat nominal at $2 00@2 25. Corn in bulk 72@74c, shelled. Oats in bulk 65@70c. Mess Pork $22 00. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12¼@12½c, packed. Lard in tierces 12@12½c. Cotton 25c. Raw whisky $1 30, free; market dull. Groceries sustained.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour dull; city XX $10 75 @11 75; country do $10@10 25; X $9 25@9 75. Wheat declined; $2 15 for No. 1; $2@2 01 for No. 2; $1 72 for No. 3, and $1 25 for rejected. Oats firm at 58c for No. 2. Corn very dull at 85c for No. 1.

DIED:

SLAGLE—On yesterday (Sabbath) morning, at eight o'clock, MARY B., wife of Jacob F. Slagle. Notices of funeral in Tuesday morning's papers.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.
WM. SUMNER & CO., 27 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE, No. 353 Liberty street.

LAZEAR BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR.
ttf8

THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. For sale by F. MUSSMANN, No. 69 Fifth street Extension, Pittsburgh, Pa. eod

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
350 DOZ. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

STATIONARY ENGINES,
BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS, OF VALVE GEAR:
An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed, and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circulars.
HOWARD ROGERS,
no12-6meod No. 50 VESEY ST., New York.

CROQUET. CROQUET.
I have just received a fine assortment of the above, ranging in price from $7 00 to $25 00 per set: the finest assortment in the city. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to
CHRISTIAN W. SCHMIEBECK,
At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny city.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

7-30 BONDS CONVERTED INTO 5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES, CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, 1867.

A more hopeful feeling pervaded the money market to-day, induced by the strong assurance that the stringency that has been [illegible] for the last few weeks would soon be superseded by a more liberal discount line, and evidence of a speedy return to greater ease from a plentiful supply of loanable capital. It is now remarked that the aggregate of the business in Governments has been light, and they have recently advanced considerably. there appears to be more disposition among the dealers in them to speculate for a fall than for a rise. There is no foreign demand for five-twenties, and they fail to sympathize with the improvement in other stocks on the London Stock Exchange. While British consols, which bear only three per cent. interest, are selling at 94⅛, United States bonds bearing exactly double that amount, remain neglected at 73. This, of course, is mainly owing to the gold premium; but allowing for that, our securities are evidently not in great favor, or they would be sought for at higher figures. This is partly owing to the foreign bankers in New York having glutted the English and German markets, but still more to fears of political agitation which may result in a reduction of the rate of interest at some future time. The non-taxation of Government securities is already exciting disatisfaction among non-bondholders throughout the country.

—The New York quotations received to-day by Messrs. McVay & Co., show the following changes:

U. S. 6s 1881	112[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	[illegible]
June 7-30s	[illegible]
July 7-30s	[illegible]
Gold	137

—The *Herald* reports the railway share market as dull and drooping, and Wall street wearing a languid air. The brokers and other professional speculators are contenting themselves with quick turns and small profits, and feel satisfied if they succeed in making enough to defray their current expenses. There is an absence of bold speculative effort, and also of outside support, without which no substantial rise of importance can take place. The leading bulls, who ruined themselves and their friends by their peculiar tactics last autumn, lack both the capital and the courage which they formerly possessed, and they fail to inspire confidence among those whom they wish to be their followers. Money is abundant enough, but it is not to be obtained except upon satisfactory collaterals, and of these those who are the leading spirits on the bull side at present have only a limited supply. It would be deplorable, however, to have the bear reign on the Stock Exchange prolonged indefinitely. The brokers are for the most part bears on principle, because the public as a rule always operates for a rise, and bearing stocks is the "scoop game" by which they come into possession of the money which the public stakes upon the market. They assist the public up to a certain point, and then comes the inevitable crash. History, in this respect, is always likely to go on repeating itself. It is refreshing to see the bulls wreak their vengeance on the bears, and *vice versa*, occasionally, but we can feel no more sympathy for the one side than the other. We only know that a large number of non-producers in the community are daily seeking what they may devour in the purlieus of the Stock Exchange. If they were fewer in number it would be all the better, and Wall street would be a safer path for the unwary to tread.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 15, 1867.

During the past week the markets have ruled very dull, and prices generally unsettled, nominal and drooping. The flour market was rather steadier than the previous week, but a decline is noted of from 25@50c ₩ bbl. It is difficult to give correct quotations for flour, as some dealers ask more than others, there being no regularity in prices. But the same may be said of most other articles of produce. In order to effect sales large concessions are sometimes made. The market is entirely devoid of speculation in anything. Samples of new Tennessee wheat have already made their appearance in this market. In the course of two weeks considerable receipts are expected. Supplies and receipts of flour are not large, but adequate to supply all the demand until the new crop of wheat is ready for the market. Reports from all sections of the country continue to give the most encouraging accounts in regard to the crops generally. Corn is somewhat backward, but the wheat crop will be abundant, without precedent. The fruit crops are also promising well. In Delaware an immense peach crop is expected, amounting to perhaps two million baskets. In many of the retail stores we notice canned tomatoes at 20c ₩ can; corn 25@30c, and peaches 30@35c ₩ can.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour 702 bbls; cheese 152 boxes; corn 276 sacks; barley 667 sacks; wheat 150 sacks; rye 231 sacks, and oats 1,665 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise stated:

BUTTER—During the whole week has ruled very dull and prices nominal. Most of the receipts come in in very bad order, and much is hardly saleable above 10@14c ₩ lb. Choice roll in good condition, may be quoted at 15@18c ₩ lb.

BACON, LARD, &C.—There is no perceptible change to notice in prices. The trade has been fair. Sales from packers were made of Canvassed S. C. Hams at 15¾@16c; canvassed dried beef, 23½@24c; shoulders, 9¾@9½c; Rib sides, 11¼@11½c, and Lard, 12¾@13c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote manufacturers' prices as follows: No. 1 L. O., $1 05@1 08, and No. 2 at 85@90c ₩ gallon.

EGGS—During the week there has been considerable of an advance in prices, owing to a falling off in receipts. We quote them in demand at 23@24c ₩ dozen. Sales reported of 17 bbls. at 23c, and 12 at 24c ₩ dozen.

CIDER—Sale of 20 bbls. sour cider were made at 15c ₩ gallon.

CHEESE—Receipts have been large, but the demand has been fair. We quote W. R. at 14@15c; Hamburg at 15@16c, and Goshen at 20c @ lb.

FLOUR—During the week prices have declined 25@50c per bbl. The demand is only to supply the immediate wants of the home trade, which is very light. It seems to be the general opinion among consumers and dealers, that when the new crop commences to arrive, and probably sooner, there will be a decline, not of a few cents on the barrel, but of dollars, and some dealers are sanguine, should nothing come over the crops between this and harvest, that flour will be sold in this market, before three months, as low as $6@8 ₩ bbl. We note sales to-day of 100 bbls. good spring wheat at $11 25@11 75, and 50 bbls. do. at $12@12 25; 60 bbls. winter at $13@13 50 ₩ bbl. Some dealers are still holding fancy as high as $17@18 ₩ bbl. Medium grades are dull of sale at $10@11 ₩ bbl. Rye flour is quoted at $9 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Market dull and prices lower for nearly all kinds of grain. We have no reported sales of wheat, and omit quotations which are nominal.

CORN—Market continues inactive. There are no buyers in the market excepting the few purchasing for home consumption, which is light. The quality of the corn stored in the elevator, and elsewhere throughout the city is of a very good kind, and would readily sell, in New York, at prices above the quotations given for that market. The merchants of this city never purchase the low grades of corn which are usually shipped to eastern markets. On account of the low stage of water, river receipts have been cut off, and holders are firm at about 85c ₩ bushel.

OATS—Sales reported to-day of 200 bushels from store and depot at 65c, and 75 bushels from store at 68c ₩ bushel.

RYE—Prices are lower and the market dull. We note a sale of 450 bushels, delivered, at $1 20 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—Prices are declining. At the commencement of the week we noted sales of P. B. by the car at $1 50 per bushel. We have reported sales to-day of 300 bushels P. B. at $1 25 and 60 bbls do at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Cotton quiet and firm at 23@23½c. Receipts 51 bales. Exports 79 bales. Corn steady at 95c@$1. Other markets unchanged.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On Government Terms,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 137@137⅛.

NEW YORK, June 15—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money easy and steady, and freely offered at 5@6 per cent on call. In the discount market there is very little currency for any but prime paper, which passes at 7@7½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer is buying the second and third series of 7-30 notes, and redeeming June compound notes, but those obligations come in slowly. The Government is not selling gold or bonds. The *Express* says the bank statement is favorable, and shows plainly that the banks have entirely liquidated their indebtedness with the Government, and the flow of currency is once more turned towards bank vaults. Loans have decreased $4,200,000, specie $3,000,000, deposits $1,400,000, and legal tenders increased $2,000,000.

STERLING

Quiet and unchanged.

GOLD

Steady, opened at 137, advanced to 137¼, and closes at 137@137⅛. The export to-day was $1,334,861. Cash gold is scarcer, and loans were made from 3 per cent. in favor of the leader to 3-32 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENTS.

Opened active, higher, closing strong and in good demand. Registered 6s '81, 108⅜@109; do coupons, 112⅛@113; 5-20s registered '62, 106@107; coupons '62, 110[illegible]; do '64, 106@107; do '65, 107@107⅛; do new, 107@109⅛; August 7-30s, 105⅞@106⅛; June and July, 105@105⅛.

STOCKS.

Opened higher; the market was oversold yesterday, and the reaction natural in view of the fact of the large amount of shorts covered. Prices were firmer at the one o'clock call, but were a fraction lower thereafter, and continued steady though quiet to the close.

CLOSING PRICES.

5:30 P. M.—Ohio Certificates, 24@24¼; Canton, 45@44; Boston Water Power, 23@24; Cumberland, 30@31; Quicksilver, 27@28; Mariposa, 7@8; do preferred, 19@19½; Western Union Telegraph, 44@45; Pacific Mail, 139¼@139⅜; Atlantic Mail, 116@118; New York Central, 101⅜@101½; Erie, 66; do. preferred, 64@64½; Hudson, 105@106; Reading, 106@107; Michigan Central, 113@113½; Michigan Southern, 68½@68⅞; Illinois Central, 120¼; Pittsburgh, 76½; Toledo, 119½@119¾; Rock Island, 90@90½; Northwestern, 35¼@35½; do. preferred, 65@65½; Fort Wayne, 97@97¼.

BORDER STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady; steamship shares better. Miscellaneous shares unchanged; coal stocks quiet and firm.

MINING SHARES

heavy and lower; Quartz Hill, $1 00@1 50; Gregory declined to $5 50, but closed at $6@6 50; Corydon fell to $1 15, but closed at $1 25; Davidson copper $1 25; Wauhill 55; La Crosse $1.

Received at the Sub Treasury $1,985,945, including $281,000 for customs and $455,000 in gold notes; payments, $1,017,125; balance, $134,616,571.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

The following are the receipts of oil by rivers and railroads for the past week, compiled from the daily files of the COMMERCIAL; also a comparative table for the same period in 1866:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, June 10	2,000	1,034	3,034
Tuesday, " 11	3,600	107	3,707
Wednesday, June 12	...	1,893	1,893
Thursday, " 13	...	334	334
Friday, " 14	...	475	475
Saturday, " 15	1,348	2,004	3,352
Total for the week	6,948	5,847	12,795
Since January 1	625,407	176,619	802,026
To June 15	632,355	182,466	814,821
Same time 1866	568,189	138,394	706,583
Increase 1867	64,166	44,072	108,238

The oil market remains in a very unsettled condition, buyers and sellers for present delivery being wide apart in their views. The sales for future delivery were large; the river to the Allegheny oil regions is too low for boating purposes, and as the supply of crude on hand is not large, the principal operations will necessarily be for future delivery. Prices have undergone no quotable change; prices that were current at the date of our last weekly report would answer on the present occasion. The week's receipts by river and rail only reached 12,795 barrels. Refiners, however, are not purchasing at this time; they have an ample supply on hand. The only operations were for speculation. The week's transactions in crude were large, mostly for 1868 delivery, buyers' option. The rates for bulk were 12¼c. The week's sales of crude reach 84,700 barrels. One thing is very evident—the seller's confidence in an abundant supply and low figures must be large. How their operations will turn out time only can decide. The nominal rates on the spot for bulk were 6¾@7c ₩ gallon. Sales were made for July delivery at 7¼c, and August at the same figures. One lot of 5,500 barrels sold for September at 7¼c.

REFINED OIL—There was no inquiry for present delivery. The market was dull and sales were restricted. During the week 19,500 barrels were disposed of, extending from the present time to the 1st of January, 1868. Bonded sales were made for July, August and September delivery, at 24c, Philadelphia, and for October, November and December at 26½c for standard white; sales of prime light straw to white were made for immediate Philadelphia delivery at 18½c ₩ gallon.

SATURDAY—The market was dull. There were no purchasers of Crude. Prices were unsettled. The receipts were 705 barrels. The nominal rates for bulk were 6¾@7c.

REFINED OIL—The only sales reported were 2,000 barrels bonded, standard white for June delivery, Philadelphia, at 22c. A private dispatch reports sales on Saturday in Philadelphia, at 21½c for 30 days delivery. These are certainly low figures.

FREE OIL—We did not learn of any transactions. Prices were nominal.

NEW YORK.

The market continues very dull, says the *Commercial List* of Saturday; there is no demand for export, and refiners, in view of the depressed state of the market, decline to purchase to any extent at present prices: the sales are 500 bbls. low gravity, in bulk, at 9¼c, and 120 do, 10¼c delivered to pkgs., closing at 8¾@9c in bulk, and 14@15c in shipping order for 40 @47 gravity. Refined in bond continues extremely dull, and prices still tend downward; the sales since our last are 4,300 bbls. S. W. on the spot and B. O. balance of the month at 24@25c, closing at 23½@24c on the spot; some small parcels S. W., odd lots, 23@23½c; 4,000 gallons S. W., in tin, 32c; 3,000 do, P. W. 24¼c, and 30,000 do, Dakin & Gulick's "Dial," on private terms. Free oil sells in small lots at 38c for S. W.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has again been feverish, during the past week, and refined oil, in bond, has rapidly declined, says the *Commercial List* of the 15th inst., and closes fully three cents ₩ gallon lower than at the close of our last issue. Sales of 3,000 bbls Crude at 11½@15¼c; 6,000 bbls Refined, in bond, P. L. S. to W., at 21½@22c early in the week, and since at 21, 20½, 20 and 19½c, a sale of 500 bbls being made at the latter figure; 8,000 bbls S. W. at 23@23½c, down to 22½@22c on the spot and for all the month delivery; 2,000 bbls S. W. for July at 24c; 500 bbls do at 23¾c, b. o.; 500 bbls do do at 23½c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls do do at 22¾c, b. o.; 1,000 bbls S. W. for August at 23¾c, b. o.; 500 bbls for September at 25½c, b. o.; 3,000 bbls for July, August and September (1,000 each month) S. W. at 25½c, b. o.; 500 bbls S. W., each month from July to September at 26c, b. o.; 500 bbls S. W., each month, September to December, at 26¼c, b. o.; 500 bbls, each month, October to December, at 26½c, b. o. Free oil ranges from 35 to 40c. Residuum is nominal at $3 50, and Naptha at 11c, in bond.

The receipts of Crude for the week were 4,228 bbls, and of refined 11,590 bbls. The shipments were 651,618 bbls of Refined, and 113,578 bbls of Crude.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Johnson & Paine	50	W. M'Candless	55
Lockhart & Frew	600		
			705

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 448 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
J Benny, Jr., 100 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Phila.
Wightman & Anderson, 50 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
Aladdin Oil Co, 110 bbls ref. to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
H H Byram, 50 bbls crude, to W Lincoln, Boston.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Waring & King, 95 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J Miller & Co, 851 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

Coffee—Continues quiet; 400 bags of Rio sold at 18¼c, and 200 bags from 15½@18½c ₩ lb, gold, as to quality.

Fish—In Mackerel there is very little doing. Sales from store are making at $21@22 for Shore No. 1; $19@20 for Bay No. 1, $15 50@18 for Shore No. 2, $17 50@18 00 for Bay No. 2, and $14 50@15 for No. 3. Codfish are in fair demand at $5 50.

Molasses—The market continues quiet. 255 hhds and 47 tierces of Muscovado sold at 50c; 25 hhds of Muscovado at 52c; 50 hhds of clayed at 47c, and 40 hhds of Porto Rico at 62c ₩ gallon.

Rice—Small sales are making at from 11¼@12¼c for Carolina, and 9¼@9¾c ₩ lb. for Rangoon.

Sugar—Prices have advanced ⅛@¼c ₩ lb, and there has been a fair business doing. 1,600 hhds of Cuba sold at 11@11½c for refining, and 11½@12¼c for groceries; 263 hhds at 10½@11c; 300 do Porto Rico at 12@12⅝c; 520 boxes molasses sugar at 9½@10c; 1,000 bxs at 12c ₩ lb. currency, for No. 12's, and 740 boxes at from 10¼@12¼c ₩ lb, the latter rate for clarified.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

There has been an active movement this week in Coffee, says the *Commercial*, of Saturday, and the feeling in the market has, throughout, been strong and buoyant. The sales for the week added up about 11,000 bags, and they include 4,050 bags Rio ex Aquidneck, 2,000 bags do ex Sjofroken, 4,100 bags do ex Sea Nymph to arrive from Hampton Roads, all on private terms, and 1,000 bags in lots at from 15½@18¼c gold, duty paid. The market closes strong and we quote as follows, viz: Rio at 15@17c for ordinary to fair; 17½@18¾c for good to prime and 19@19½c for choice; Laguayra at 18@19c and Java at 28@25c gold, duty paid. The stock of Coffee here in first hands is about 30,000 bags.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Dry goods market quiet but firm for all staple styles of goods and indications are prices will be higher in August, as all mills are stopping at least one-third. Brown standard sheetings firm at 18c for Atlantic A, and Indian Head Pacific A and H, 17½c; Stark A, 17c; Shawmut C, 17c; Lawrence F, 15c; do H, 12½c; Bedford R, 11c, and Kennebec, 10½c. Bleached muslins of medium and low makes are less depressed; New York mills, 40c; Wamsutta, 23½c; Tuscarora, 26c; Tiptop, 20 to 22½c; Dwight, 25c; Mystic, 31 to 32½c; Clinton CCC, 20c; White Rock, 22c; Hill's Semper Idem, 22c; Arkwright Twist, 23½ to 25c; Bartlett, 33-inch, 16@16½c; do 30-inch, 16½c; Harris No. 1, 20@21c; Forestdale, 20c, and Waltham X, 15c. Methuens Ticking, 40c; Lewiston, 40c; Arasupa, 15c; Amoskeag Denims steady at 25c; Androscoggin, 30c; Albany and Pittsfield, 10c; Union No. 18, Checks, 25c; Kennebec check, 25c; Richmond Kentucky Jeans, 37½c. Pepperell Brown Drills, 19c. Glasgow Ginghams, 20c; Hartford, 15c; Roanoke no, 12½c; Merrimack fancy prints, 18c; do pinks and purples, 15c; do D fancy, 15@15½c; Sprague's fancies, 15½c; American, Dunnels and Richmonds, 15c; Amoskeag, 14c; Waukegan, 12½c; Cabot, 14c, and Troy, 13c. Manchester all wool delaines have risen to 42½@45c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Flour dull; sales of winter family at $11 50; receipts light and the stock small. Wheat dull; No. 2 winter sold at $2 25. Corn unsettled, opening with no sellers below 85c, and buyers at 80c, but at the close there were sellers and no buyers at 80c for No. 1 in bulk. Oats dull at 66c for No. 1; sales of No. 1 were made from the canal at 67c. Rye held more firmly at $1 35 for No. 1, but there were no sales. Cotton dull, no demand, and prices are nominal at 24c for middling. Whisky steady; sales at 30c in bond. Mess pork dull, no demand, and prices nominal; city can be bought at $21 50. Bulk meats dull; a small lot of sides sold at 10c; shoulders are offered at 7¾c. Bacon dull but prices are unchanged; shoulders 9c; sides 11c, and sides 11¾@12¼c for clear rib and clear. Lard firm at 12c, but it is not offered at this rate to any extent. Sugar very firm and prices ½@¾c higher. Coffee firm at full prices. Butter and cheese dull, but prices are not lower; the demand is chiefly local.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat 5c better; sales of amber at $2 40. Corn dull and 6c lower; sales of No. 1 at 90c. Oats 2c better, at 62@64c for No. 1. Lake freights dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1867.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Unsettled and 1½@2c lower than yesterday's; sales of No. 1 at $2 00@2 03; No. 2 $1 72@1 78, closing at $1 72.

CORN—Moderately active and 1c lower; sales of No. 1 at 85@86c, No. 2 at 82@84c, closing heavy at 85½c for No. 1, 82c for No. 2.

OATS—Dull at 56@57½c for No. 2 in store.

RYE—Dull at $1 10 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Active and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominally easier. Lard 11@11½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet; medium grades 15@25c lower, at $5 00@7 00 for common to choice butchers.

HOGS—Quiet at $5 87½@6 30 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Extremely dull.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—We have had considerable excitement and depression in the breadstuffs and provision markets during the week, and prices declined rapidly on most kinds of flour. There was somewhat of a panic in provisions. The falling off was very great and rapid. All grades of flour declined. That not fresh ground has been pressed on the market at very irregular rates. Current prices at the close show a decline of 50 to 75c, with a strong disposition to realize. The warm weather and large arrivals at Lake ports have exerted a depressing influence.

Wheat has been very irregular; spring declined 5 to 10c, and at the close common qualities were very heavy and unsaleable; California wheat fluctuated, declining rapidly in the week; since then, under a more active demand, it has recovered and closes tame at the improvement. We have added somewhat to our stock of this description, and with large arrivals in prospect and favorable accounts of growing crops, holders sell freely but millers operate with great caution, owing to the declining tendency of the flour market.

Barley was offered freely and in limited demand, declined about 5c, and closes tame. Malt firm and in fair demand at the recent improvement.

Oats active, declining up to Thursday, when with a more active demand prices improved 2 or 3 cents, since then they yielded slightly, and closed flat at the advance. The stock, however, is moderate, but larger arrivals at Lake ports than anticipated check any speculative inclination.

Rye declined materially, but at the conclusion there was more doing.

Corn has been in very active request, and fluctuated rapidly, influenced by the rapid decline and large receipts at Chicago, variable news from Europe, and sudden fluctuations in freights. At the close the market was very tame. Much of the corn arriving is out of order and unfit for shipment. Business for export has fallen off materially, as compared with last month's.

Pork has been pressingly offered, and declined $1 50. The market closed tame at the decline.

Beef ruled very firm, with fair inquiry. The stock is very light.

Cut meats sold readily and at lower prices. Bacon has been in moderate demand, chiefly for the home trade, at about former prices.

Lard was freely offered, and declined. At the concession a large business is doing.

Cheese arrived freely and prices declined at the close.

Butter fluctuated; the receipts falling off, there is more steadiness.

There is a good inquiry for prime coffee, and prices improved slightly, and close with an upward tendency. Common quality ruled dull and favored buyers.

There is a demand for molasses at full prices, but they favor the buyer at the close.

There is a good demand for raw sugars, chiefly by the home trade. Holders are very firm at the close.

Petroleum in moderate request, closing dull and heavy. Refined ruled steady, but at the close the tendency was rather downward.

Whisky more active but generally held higher.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales 700 bales at 27c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 3,116 bbls; market dull and 10@20c lower; sales 4,300 bbls, at $7 55@9 25 for superfine state and western; $9 45@10 75 for extra western; $10 80@12 50 for choice do.; $10 75@11 75 for shipping extra round hoop Ohio; $11 80@12 00 for trade brands; $10 50@12 00 for spring St. Louis, and $12 00@16 00 for winter do.; market closing heavy. California flour drooping; sales 600 bbls, at $12 00@13 50. Rye flour heavy; sales 250 bbls, at $6 60@9 00. Whisky quiet at 35c for western in bond. Receipts of wheat none; market very dull and nominally lower; sales only retail, and about 11,000 bushels at $2 10 for No. 2 Chicago; $2 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 55@2 65 for white California; $2 40 for old red Virginia; $275 for amber State; and $2 85 for white Genessee. Rye dull and heavy. Barley without decided change; sales 9,000 bushels Canada west free at $1 15. Malt dull. Receipts of corn, 40,899 bushels; market dull, closing 1@2c lower; sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 07@1 10 for new mixed western, closing at $1 08; Southern yellow $1 13 and $1 03 for unsound western. Receipts of oats, 1,210 bushels; oats 1c better; sales of 33,000 bushels at 73@75c for western, 83@84½c for Ohio, 80c for Canada, and 85c for State. Rice firm at 11½@12½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales of 600 hhds Cuba at 10¼@11¼c. Molasses quiet and firm. Petroleum dull at 15c for crude, and 22c for refined in bond. Coal—domestic steady, and foreign nominal. Wool moderately quiet; sales of 400,000 pounds at 48@60c for domestic fleece; 40@52½c for pulled; 24@31c for California. Leather—sole firm at previous prices. Hops quiet. Pork heavy and irregular; sales 4,250 bbls at $21 00@21 25 for new mess, closing at $21 12½ regular; $20 75@21 00 for old; $18 50@18 75 for prime, and $21 75 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 160 bbls at $14 50@22 00 for new plain mess, and $23 00@27 00 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $30 00@40 00. Bacon quiet; sales 330 packages at 12½@12⅝c for Cumberland cut, 11¾c for long ribbed, 12@12½c for short ribbed. Cut meats quiet; sales 200 packages at 8¾@9½c for shoulders, and 12@13½c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 750 bbls at 12@13c for new; small lots choice at 13¼c. Butter quiet at 10@22c for Ohio, and 12@25c for State. Cheese dull at 7@16c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and very firm.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour dull and 10@15c lower on common and medium grades. Wheat nominally lower, the decline in flour having a depressing effect: No. 2 spring $1 99@2 15; No. 1 do $2 20@2 30. Rye nominal at $1 35 for western. Barley quiet. Oats dull at 73@74c for western; 83@84c for Ohio. Corn dull and heavy; free sellers of new mixed western at $1 06@1 08. Pork feverish and unsettled; sales 500 bbls mess at $21 10, check Monday, closing with sellers at $21 15, regular. Beef quiet and nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady with a moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet at 10½c for Cumberland cut, and 11¼c for short rib. Lard dull at 12½@12⅝c for fair to prime steam, and 12½@13c for kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Tobacco active and fine bright leaf a little higher. Cotton nominal at 23c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Fall nominally unchanged; spring slightly better, at $1 60@1 80 for No. 2. Corn firm for choice yellow and white, but low grades are neglected; prices range at 87½c@1 02. Oats firmer and higher, at 72@76c. Rye advanced to $1@1 10. Provisions dull: Mess pork retailed at $21 75@22, but round lots would not bring over $21. Bacon unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Coffee dull. Sugar firm but inactive; fair to good refining 11@11½c. Flour—nothing doing and very weak. Wheat—medium and prime Maryland $2 50@2 55. Corn better; fair to prime white $1 03@1 06; prime yellow $1 05. Oats better; sales at 67@70c. Provisions steady but quiet, except bacon, which is in demand for southern orders, but quotations are without change. Whisky in bond 32@33c.

RIVER TELECRAMS.

Oil City.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.]
Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 16, 1867.

River nineteen inches and falling slowly. Some rain this morning. K.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The river is falling slowly, with six feet six inches in the canal by the mark.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—River falling rapidly. The Lee left for Louisville at 10 A. M.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	Carlisle	Greensboro.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Greensboro.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Greensboro.
Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Gallatin	Carlisle	Greensboro.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Greensboro.
Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Belle	Laughrey	Cincinnati.
Elector	Phillips	Greensboro.
Silver Cloud No. 2	Conway	Saint Louis.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The weather since our last was changeable. On Sunday afternoon we had a fine shower. Trade on the landing was not very active. The Monongahela marks on the pier indicated three feet two inches, whilst the metal marks at the foot of Wood street measured four feet five inches. The Allegheny marks show four feet eleven inches. The Belle left on Saturday, drawing three feet seven inches. She took out a good trip. The Silver Cloud No. 2 left for Cairo and St. Louis with a good trip, including two barges that were towed out by the Little Jim Rees. Both rivers are fast approaching low water mark. Navigation is becoming difficult. Most of the packets are laid up, waiting a rise. The Bayard had not arrived up to last evening. The Iugomar has withdrawn from the Matamoras trade, but will resume operations, water permitting. The Grey Eagle is laid up. It was reported that during low water the Bayard would run between Wheeling and Parkersburg. The steamers Glasgow, Argosy and Lorena have left Cincinnati for this port; also the Wild Duck and barges. The water is too low for either of them to reach port before we have a rise. The only boats announced to leave to-day are the Brownsville and Geneva packets.

THE steamer Westmoreland, Captain Edward Evans, left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Saturday.

THE steamer Governor Sharkey was insured in Cincinnati for $2,000.

THE St. Louis Wrecking Company received $9,112 for raising the Liberty No. 2.

THE ferry-boat Keokuk passed Louisville on Friday all right.

THE steamer Importer passed Cairo on Thursday, on her way to St. Louis. She was loaded to her utmost capacity.

THE steamer Argosy, Captain Vandergrift, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

THE steamer Glasgow left Cincinnati for this port on Friday with a full load. She will have some difficulty in reaching port unless the river rises.

THE steamer Kenton, Capt. Dunlap, passed Cairo on the 14th, on her way to New Orleans. She had a full cargo.

BIG RECEIPTS.—The tobacco trade of Evansville is increasing in importance; nearly 800 hhds were received at the wharf during Saturday and Sunday last.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* is slightly mistaken in crediting the boats in port to Parkersburg—since thirty-two boats laid up at that place would be a sight. Make it Pittsburgh next time.

A GOOD RUN.—The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says: The steamer Lady Gay arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, having made the round trip in twelve days. She made the run from Cairo to this port inside of nineteen hours.

THE Delaware, Capt. C. L. Brennan, takes the place of the Grey Eagle in the Parkersburg trade during low water. She leaves on her first trip on Wednesday, 19th inst., and every Saturday and Wednesday thereafter.

TIMES are dull around St. Louis, especially in the New Orleans trade, the barge-towing snail line working against the regular packet lines and very seriously damaging the travel and trade to and from St. Louis; and we wouldn't be surprised to hear that more of the great packets have laid up.

A DISPATCH to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from St. Louis, says: The Great Republic has laid over at St. Louis one week, to make an alteration in her furnace and water supply. She leaves St Louis for New Orleans on Thursday, June 20. On her last upward trip she performed finely, making good time on a regular business trip. Captain Donaldson has gone to Pittsburgh on business.

IMPROVING THE LITTLE WABASH.—The Evansville *Journal* says: A delegation of gentlemen from Cairo, Illinois, were in the city yesterday to consult with the business men relative to the enterprise now on foot to improve the navigation of the Little Wabash river. A meeting was held last night, where a number of our most enterprising merchants met the delegation from Illinois, and after a free consultation a subscription was opened, and $1,000 was at once subscribed and a much larger amount pledged.

FRIDAY'S St. Louis *Democrat* on the situation says: The river was still falling slowly at dusk last evening. The great rise at St. Paul and in the Minnesota had not reached Dubuque on Monday, although the river there continued rising slowly. The weather is warm. Business on the wharf is good for the season; in fact there is a large amount of business being done on the rivers. The Sharkey disaster was a topic of very general conversation yesterday on the wharf, and throughout the adjacent portions of the city. Much regret was expressed as to the misfortune to the brothers Turton, one of whom, Eugene, who was clerk of the boat. It is all but certain was drowned. They were hard working men, and we understand the steamer constituted the entire bulk of their property.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis says, in regard to the sinking of the Governor Sharkey: "An investigation will be made as to the cause of the sinking of the steamer Governor Sharkey, there being great difference of opinion as to whether it was from bad management in loading or from a panic among the passengers. The probabilities are that the insurance will not be paid. It is only known that the first clerk, Mr. Eugene Turton; the chief engineer, Cornelius; and a cabin boy named George are lost. The Government men are supposed to have all been saved. The Contractor, under whose charge they were, made several attempts to call the roll, but was unable to get the men together. The last seen of the first clerk was when he was attempting to secure the books and money in the office, and it is presumed in the rush to get ashore, he was pushed overboard. The chief engineer was last seen by his assistant at his post in the engine room. The cabin boy was evidently asleep at the time, as his body was taken out of a state room.

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Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja11-ly

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A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT,
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